

OUR CHRISTMAS ART ISSUE

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER



Volume 26.

December, 1906

Number 12.

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the great **Michigan cure for rheumatism**. They are curing very bad cases of every kind of rheumatism, both chronic and acute, no matter how severe or of how long standing. They are curing cases of **30 and 40 years' standing**, after doctors and baths and medicines had failed. They are already in demand in nearly every civilized country on the globe, while in England a notorious imitation of our Drafts has lately been suppressed by the courts (by injunction issued in court of Justice Buckley, Law Courts, London).

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This remarkable discovery consists of a **Draft** which is worn on the foot like a plaster, containing a combination of **Vegetable Ingredients** which are guaranteed to be harmless. This **Draft** is placed on the tender skin which contains the great foot pores (among the largest and most active pores in the body) and covers important nerve ganglia.

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Send us the attached coupon to-day with your name and address plainly written. Return mail will bring you Drafts **Free to Try**. If you are fully satisfied with the benefit received after giving them a thorough trial **then** send us One Dollar. If not satisfied we take your simple say so, and we do not and shall not ask you to pay a single penny for the Drafts we sent you. **You are the one to decide.** You can see that we couldn't afford to make this unprecedented offer if the Drafts didn't cure nearly everybody who tries them. If you have Rheumatism can you afford to neglect so unusual an offer?

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"To One with Rheumatism" explains the different kinds of rheumatism with their direct and indirect causes, which all should avoid. It is fully and scientifically illustrated in three colors to show in detail, so that everyone can understand, the relation of the pores of the skin to **nature's plan** for ridding the system of all pain-causing and disease-producing impurities. This book also reproduces photographs of men and women who have been cured of intense suffering by the wonderful **Drafts**, together with many earnest and convincing letters of commendation. We are constantly receiving letters like the following:

Suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism 35 Years. Cured by Use of Magic Foot Drafts.

Gibraltar, Pa.
Gentlemen: Your Foot Drafts have done all for me that you have recommended them to do. I had the sciatic rheumatism for thirty-five years and spent hundreds of dollars with different doctors and different kinds of medicine and only received very little benefit from all of them, but the Drafts have cured me entirely. I never had anything act as quickly as the Drafts did.

WILLIAM KENNEDY.

Indianapolis, Ind.
Suffered with hereditary rheumatism for past 25 years. Brother died with it. Had to be assisted to and from street car. Cured with three pair, two years ago. No return of disease.

J. WESLEY BENNETT.

Hammond, Ind.
Dear Sirs: The Magic Foot Drafts are the best thing in the world for Rheumatism, and this one pair of Drafts have done more for me than tongue can tell. One pair is sufficient to cure any ordinary case, and I am happy to say that I am permanently cured.

Yours truly,

CECILIA SHULTZ.

Hartley, Iowa.
Kind Friends: I know that you will be glad to hear that I am well of rheumatic pains. I have no more shooting pains. I waited to see if I was cured before writing to you. I will tell the people who are suffering with rheumatism to write for your Foot Drafts. I can do my work again without pains.

Yours truly, HENRY LAGER, R. F. D. No. 2.

Ridgeway, O.
Gentlemen: My wife has had the rheumatism for 18 years, has spent hundreds of dollars to get cured, and nothing did any good until I got your Foot Drafts. They have cured her entirely. Yours very respectfully,

G. W. JOHNSON.

Remember, it costs you nothing to try the Drafts, and one dollar is little to pay if cured, so send us the coupon to-day and get the **free trial Drafts** and the **free booklet** by return mail.

Magic Foot Draft Co., 1279 Oliver Building,
JACKSON, MICH.

Brookline, Mass.
Gentlemen: I received your letter and applied the Drafts as directed, and found that the Drafts cured all my pains, after spending over \$30.00 with medicine. The Drafts have permanently cured me. Every patient that I hear of, I will direct them to you, as you are my best friend.

Very truly yours, MARTIN KEANE.

Lincoln, Neb.
Gentlemen: I put on a pair of Drafts for a severe case of Rheumatism in my feet and knee joints, and am happy to say that my Rheumatism is all gone. I have not the least pain any more. I have received the most benefit from the dollar invested that I could possibly receive. Yours truly,

JOSEPH HOPPOCK.

5 Easterly Place, Auburn, N. Y.
Suffered with rheumatism for past ten years, so that I had to use a crutch during that time. Cured two years ago. No return of disease.

MISS C. TENA SEGOINE.

Bellevue, Ohio.
Unable to take charge of his train. States, "I have never taken any medicine that done me so much good." Cured with one pair two years ago. Has not felt a return of rheumatism since wearing drafts.

A. L. McCANDLESS,

Conductor on N. Y. & St. L. R. R.

Dawn Valley, Ont., Can.
Tried everything I could hear of for seven years without even temporary relief. Cured three years ago.

J. PRETTY.

If you don't want to cut this coupon out of your paper simply refer to Coupon No. 1279 and you'll get the Drafts just the same.

FREE \$1.00 COUPON Good for One Pair of Magic Foot Drafts Free on Approval.

MAGIC FOOT DRAFT CO., Jackson, Mich.
I have never worn Magic Foot Drafts. Send me a Dollar Pair Free To Try.

Name _____ Address _____ 1279

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and HOME COMPANION

Published Monthly—Price, 50 Cents a Year.

Volume 26.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1906.

Number 12.



DRIVING HOME THE COWS FROM THE PASTURE.

From an oil painting by Thomas B. Craig, a well-known New York artist, famous for his paintings of cattle.

EXPERIENCES OF AN ART COLLECTOR

With Photo-Engravings of Works of Art.

Written Expressly for Christmas
Art Issue Green's Fruit Grower.

A friend who was trout fishing in a secluded retreat, not a thousand miles from New York city, noticed a peculiar brick building on an eminence surrounded by forest trees. On making inquiry of a laborer he learned that this building was an art gallery and that its owner was a collector of art treasures. The laborer informed my friend that many years ago the owner of this building inherited large wealth, a part of which consisted of this tract of land. When a young man he formed an attachment for a beautiful lady who was an artist; this lady reciprocated his affection and preparations were made for their marriage when the young woman met with a tragical death. The young man was frantic with grief and for years was scarcely accountable for his acts. During this period he constructed the building which had attracted my friend's attention. It was the talk of the surrounding country and was regarded as the freak of one partially demented. It was built to stand for a century and was well equipped in every part for the purpose for which it was designed. Several years were occupied in its construction. Gradually but persistently its owner covered the walls of the building with paintings. Later in life this art collector spent most of his time in Europe. There are few people in this country who have any knowledge of this collection.

As might be expected my friend was interested in his discovery and asked if it would be possible for him to see the interior of this remarkable building. The laborer, who was the care-taker of the estate, expressed his willingness to unlock the door and admit the visitor. As they approached the building, which would compare favorably in size and architecture with many buildings of similar construction in our larger cities, my friend noticed that no care was given to the grounds, that the grass and weeds were not cut, and that the walks were overgrown with thistles and burdocks. The rear door was unlocked and my friend was admitted to a large gallery, well lighted, upon the walls of which hung hundreds of paintings. The care-taker pointed to several which were the work of the young woman who was to have been the bride of the owner and who met with such a tragical death. He also pointed to a full length portrait of this young woman, painted after her death. While my friend did not consider himself a judge of art it was his opinion that the paintings were generally of merit and many of them by noted artists. "Do many people visit this gallery?" my friend asked.

"No," replied the care-taker. "Occasionally some one who seems to be particularly interested in art, hunts me up and looks over the collection. These

men seem to keep records of valuable paintings thus knowing who the owners are, and where they are located, but aside from these few visitors no one seems to care about the collection. The owner of this estate himself scarcely ever enters the building."

"Has the man married?"

"Yes," replied the care-taker. "About five years ago he married an English lady."

While my experience as a collector is not as remarkable as that of the individual above mentioned there is connected with it a tinge of romance. Born and brought up on one of the most beautiful farms in Monroe county, New York, at the age of 21 I served an apprenticeship in a city bank. It was at this period that the most romantic event of my life occurred the details of which I do not feel at liberty to mention. It will be sufficient to say that I was induced through this event rashly to become the principal owner of the bank in which I had served an apprenticeship. The works of art which I first purchased were hung upon the walls of these banking rooms. Here was located the statue of a horse tamer. On one wall was an oil painting representing a view of the Hudson river from West Point. In the directors' room was hung my first purchase, which I still consider valuable, representing Lake Windemere by Isadore Wilson, deceased, formerly a popular Philadelphia artist. On a side wall was a sombre painting of Magdalene in a somewhat dingy frame.

After 15 years of banking experience I was wrecked by the financial panic of 1873, after which I moved to a farm 12

miles out of Rochester, located on a secluded byway, and my few art treasures were hung upon the low plain walls of the old farmhouse. Here they attracted no attention until a friend, who was familiar with the art galleries of Europe, came to hunt in my woodlands. He informed me and my Magdalene was an original and in his opinion was a valuable work of art.

After 15 years of retirement on the farm, during which time I became a publisher, and engaged in other pursuits than farming, I found myself on the road to prosperity, returned to city life, and then began during leisure hours the pleasant pastime of collecting paintings.

Magdalene of the Skull.

Repentant Magdalene was my second purchase. About thirty years ago there was an auction sale of paintings at Rochester. I spent much time looking over the collection, and did not stop until I had explored the darker recesses at the rear of the auction room, where I found an old painting of Magdalene of the Skull, representing a beautiful young woman in a cave gazing with tears on her cheeks at a skull held in her hand, size 3x3 feet 6 inches. Its frame was old and battered. I asked the owner for a private price. He offered it for an insignificant sum. I bought it and carried it home with me, not daring to wait for its delivery in the ordinary manner.

In order to convey some idea of my enthusiasm over paintings I will say that years later when I was returning home



A HOLLAND BREAKFAST.

From a painting by F. E. Pigott.

with my Magdalene, after it had been cleaned and varnished, I was so elated over the great beauty of my prize that when I met upon one of the busy streets of our city a maiden lady who was an artist, without deliberation I hailed her, saying that I had something to show her. With these words I leaned my Magdalene against the wall of a department store for her to inspect, without considering that Magdalene was somewhat en dishabille. The lady bowed, blushed and passed on without comment.

Magdalene had been in my possession over twenty years when an intimate friend, who is an art student, advised me to have the picture cleaned and appropriately framed. I visited an artist whose business it was to restore old paintings. He said that he had restored paintings by removing the old layers of varnish, and had found figures of men, women and wild animals that were not visible before restoration. His method included touching up the picture with fresh paint. He went into raptures over Magdalene, said it was easily worth two thousand dollars, and thought it might be a Rembrandt. He offered to restore the painting for fifty dollars. I

finally engaged another artist to clean the picture and varnish it without touching it with brush. He said he was greatly pleased with Magdalene and that it was doubtless an original. He said it would have been a mistake to have had the picture restored by the method advised by the other artist. He found that the canvas on which Magdalene was painted was much coarser than the canvas on the back of the picture. The old canvas had been reinforced by new canvas, something that is often done with old paintings. Thieves who break into art galleries cut the canvas from the frames, leaving the margin of the canvas, therefore this rebacking with new canvas is often absolutely necessary. I framed Magdalene appropriately and placed an electric light before it. Now it appeared in all its glory, scarcely faded by the lapse of 300 years.

Meanwhile my friend, the art student, had been looking up the records and corresponding with critics in every part of this country and of Europe, and had come to the conclusion that my Magdalene was by Correggio, but as the painting is not signed there can be no positive evidence as to who was the artist, but the critics of Europe and America are

of the opinion that it is a painting of merit. It is possible that the signature may be discovered by removing more of the old varnish. The latest photograph shows indications of a signature in the lower left corner.

My wife on a visit to Washington saw a beautiful marine painting at the Corcoran art gallery by William T. Richards, for which he received \$5,000. By the way, my wife is almost as much of an enthusiast as I am over paintings. She wrote me about this painting, and on her way home visited Philadelphia, where she saw an exhibition of paintings by William T. Richards. In conversation with the salesman, she mentioned the fact that I was looking for a marine, therefore when this man came to Rochester with his collection of paintings, he brought along the painting by Richards that she had admired at Philadelphia, and since it pleased me I bought it. Mr. Richards called this painting the Sheep Fold, a view off the coast near Newport Harbor. He died recently.

We have had at Rochester for many years an artist by the name of Charles P. Gruppe, who has of late been attracting attention abroad, having re-

ceived several medals. His exhibition and sale of paintings at Philadelphia one year ago was a notable one. The people of Philadelphia were delighted with the atmosphere of his paintings and his quaint Holland subjects. I had long wanted one of Gruppe's paintings but never saw a good opportunity to buy. Finally one noon when I strolled into a restaurant for lunch, I saw upon the walls a Gruppe that attracted me. It represented a peasant woman seated at the rear of her house in Holland, under the shade of an apple tree, picking over cherries, her little daughter standing by her side. This was my fourth purchase, which I have never regretted. It is larger than most of Gruppe's paintings, and is notable for its expression of the simple life and the rays of sunshine upon the earth, coming down through the foliage of the apple tree.

I often visit the studio of President Herdle, of our local art club, and while there one day was attracted to an oil painting by C. Campbell Cooper. Mr. Cooper's specialty is architectural paintings, but this is exceptional, representing a poor laboring woman in the villos of Canada, spinning wool. At her side is an old style spinning wheel which is revolving rapidly, and in her big clumsy hands are the rolls of wool. How plain the dress, the furniture and the cottage, but how peaceful and happy the face. Through the window we see the waters of Lake Ontario. President Herdle says that for the hundreds I paid for this picture I will some time be able to get thousands of dollars, as he is sure that Mr. Cooper's works will be in demand at higher prices later on, but I have never sold a painting and have none for sale.

A few years ago I purchased one of the most peculiar of Frederick Remington's pioneer paintings in oil. It represented three forest rangers of one hundred years ago with flintlock rifles, with which they are warding off Indians, which have attacked them just as they are beginning to erect a log cabin in the wilderness. Every detail of this picture is true to life; the three hunters are lank and lean, as might be expected of men who are continually using their legs in hunting and trapping. They are clad in buckskin even to the shoes, though the hats are of fur. This is a breath of the untamed forest and pioneer life.

Buying a Picture to Please the Artist.

The local art club of Rochester gives an exhibition of paintings annually, made up largely of the work of nearby artists, but often valuable paintings are loaned from neighboring cities, making an attractive exhibit. The president of this club, George L. Herdle, labors hard each season in getting together and hanging a large number of paintings, and in attending to other details of the exhibition. He is an excellent judge of paintings and has extensive knowledge of the artists of this country and Europe. At one of these annual exhibitions, I purchased several paintings. A prominent artist had a painting in the exhibit for sale which attracted much attention from artists, but was not particularly attractive to me. As the exhibition was about to close and this painting had not been sold, I thought I could see a shade of disappointment on the artist's face, therefore I bought it. This is the only picture I ever purchased without feeling a strong personal interest in the subject and in the painting itself. When this picture was hung in my parlor I thought better of it, and it has grown upon me from that day to the present time. It is a painting which artists admire but not one that will attract the average visitor.

One of my later purchases is by Lanckow of Dusseldorf, England, deceased. The works of this artist are rare. He usually painted winter scenes. It represents the close of a warm day near Dusseldorf. I have no painting that possesses more individuality. It is so very dark in coloring that in an ordinary lighted room details can scarcely be seen. I was compelled to place an electric light in front of it, after which it has proved very attractive. The scene illustrated is that portion of Holland which is almost submerged by water. The little rude collection of cottages seem to be almost afloat. There is a boat and driftwood in the foreground and beside the boat is a dutchy looking man in rude garments making love to a beautiful and pensive maiden. Windmills are seen in the distance, smoke rises from the lowly cottages and groups of men and women are seen. The sun, almost set, is red, but the clouds have partly obscured it. Its hot red rays shine through the clouds and slant upon the water and weeds in the foreground.

Another recent purchase, is a painting called a September Morning on a Lake in Savoy, France, by Pierre Emmanuel Damoye, deceased, a pupil of Corot. He

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received medals in 1879 and 1884, a gold medal in 1889 at the exposition Universelle, and was a member of the Jury Hors Concours, Exposition Universelle, 1900. I am told by artists that it requires more skill to make attractive a quiet and unpretentious scene than to paint one representing mountains, shipwreck scenes or freaks of nature. If this is true, Damoye has succeeded well in this picture.

Winslow Homer.

My latest purchase is by Winslow Homer, Scarborough, Me., representing a barren rocky Maine coast upon which the waves are breaking. For many years I have been on the outlook for a Homer, but a picture from this noted artist is not easily secured; even art dealers have difficulty in getting one of his paintings of late years. A prominent dealer told me recently, that he visited Winslow Homer at his home, hoping to secure one of his paintings. He found Mr. Homer about the place, and secured an interview with him, but could not get him to talk about selling or painting pictures. He was willing to talk about almost everything else. The dealer was offered the best cigars and everything eatable and drinkable about the place, but there was no offer of works of art. The dealer went away discouraged. His experience did not fill me with hope, but I wrote to the artist telling him that I was anxious to secure one of his paintings and asked what he could do for me. He replied that he was away from home on a vacation and would not return for several months, but that when he did return he would answer my letter more fully. He evidently forgot the promise therefore, after waiting nearly a year I wrote him again, calling his attention to the fact that he was to report. He replied to this letter promptly, telling me that he had a beautiful marine painting, and with his pen he made a rough drawing to indicate the scene represented, also stating the price of the picture. I immediately wrote asking him to send it on by express, subject to my approval. When the package came I immediately called in my friend, President George L. Herdle to inspect the rare gem. He said that it was remarkable, and that there was only one man in this country who could paint such pictures, referring to the free-hand drawing of Winslow Homer, which is so greatly admired. I deem it remarkable that Mr. Homer should have taken the trouble of submitting this picture to a stranger. In fact, he says that he seldom has dealt direct with a patron, as most of his works of art have been sold through dealers.

There are a number of artists of note in and about Rochester, N. Y. and I have examples of the work of most of them. Seth Jones is famous for his painting of sheep. While he has many far more ambitious than mine in size and in the amount of work put upon them, I have never seen one that I like better than the one I own. G. Hammer Croughton paints beautiful marines, of which I have one representing a scene on the Irish coast. I have "A Frosty Morning" by President Herdle. John Z. Wood, formerly president of our local art club, is represented by an Adirondack brook. E. Landseer Harris, deceased, is represented by several water colors, as is George H. Brodhead, F. E. Pigott, Ella E. See, A. Buchterkirch, H. H. Moore, James Dennis, Frank B. Spencer and A. Kennedy. I have a painting by W. Merritt Post which the president of our art club says cannot be improved upon. I also have a painting by Thomas B. Craig of New York whose specialty is cows. This painting represents a boy driving home cows from the pasture through a shady lane.

The Artist in Poverty.

When it became known that I was something of a collector, I was occasionally invited to inspect the work of artists at their homes or studios with a view of buying, with the express understanding that no offense would be taken in case I did not purchase all or part of the pictures shown. Some times it required tact to get away from these visits without leaving money or offending the needy artist. I recall one instance where I found a young man, living in small hot rooms with his aged and invalid mother. Everything bore the marks of poverty. A shawl was thrown over the sofa in an attempt to conceal the fact that the original cover had long since worn off. The chairs were equally dilapidated and it was difficult to tell of what pattern the carpet was originally. Both son and mother looked emaciated as if they lacked nourishing food. Sad to relate the pictures were of no value, although more time had been spent on each one than a skilled artist would

require to paint a picture which would excite the admiration of the world. This young man should have been hoeing corn or painting house signs.

On another occasion I was invited to visit the home of a man who had collected paintings through a long life in this and other countries. His house was a veritable museum, every bit of space on every wall being occupied by what he considered works of art. There were some good ones, but it was a strange conglomeration, selected with no idea of harmony of duplicate subjects, or fitting subjects for a home. If this collection illustrated anything it was the queer antics which some artists display when they select a subject for a painting. How many times I have asked why an artist, who has the whole world to choose from, should select such uncongenial or even outrageous subjects?

I recall an oil painting creditable in color and drawing, which represents an ox team and wagon in a miserably dirty and dilapidated barnyard. Two slouchy clothed perspiring laborers are pitching stable manure into this wagon. What a scene for a parlor! Another scene represented was that of a dozen Romans, each looking very much like the other, all posed as though sitting for a photograph, apparently doing nothing, the at-

As Corot at that time was in great need of money, I am told that he complied with the Englishman's lordly request.

Finally my dealer friend engaged in manufacturing picture frames and did not visit the artists of Europe for several years, therefore some time had elapsed before he again made an effort to visit Corot's studio. He looked for him in vain in his previous humble home, and was told that he had removed to another quarter. He found that the great artist was now living in an elegant home surrounded by luxury. He was met at the door by a liveried servant. He sent in his card expecting to be received at once but was told that if he would call on the next Thursday Corot would see him. The next Thursday at the appointed hour the Englishman was on hand at Corot's sumptuous home, where he was compelled to wait an hour before Corot made his appearance.

"I have come to buy more of your paintings."

"Yes," replied Corot.

"Let me see what you have to offer?"

"Aren't you the man who used to give me instructions in painting pictures?"

"Possibly, but I was never really in earnest you know."



PENITENT MAGDALENE.

This oil painting, 300 years old, was my first purchase. It represents Magdalene in a cave holding in her hand a skull. Art students tell me that it was painted by Correggio. I bought this painting when I was but a boy paying for it but a trifling sum. It could not be purchased now for many thousand dollars.

titude being painfully strained and discordant, like wooden men. We are some times told that there are no bargains in art, but I do not doubt that a bargain could have been secured at this place if I had been disposed to purchase.

Corot's Revenge.

I have made the acquaintance of many picture dealers. One of them, whose hair is now white with age, tells the following incident. Many years ago he made annual visits to Paris and other art centers, where he was well-known, for the purpose of buying attractive paintings. As the artists are so often in need of money, this dealer was usually warmly welcomed. He is an Englishman and is possessed with the idea that he knows it all. He laughingly tells about going into the studio of Corot, giving this artist directions as to how he could improve his paintings.

"Why don't you put more figures in your paintings?" the dealer asked of Corot. "Buyers want genre paintings."

"Yes," replied Corot.

"Buyers want paintings of action. They want something doing every minute, and here yours are representing simply green verdure, trees and skies."

"Yes," replied Corot.

"Now I will tell you what I will do Mr. Corot. Put figures in this painting of a woman and child and in this other painting drop a few cows and sheep, then I will buy them."

"Didn't you used to tell me to put in more figures of men and women, sheep and cows, etc., in my beautiful landscapes?"

"Yes, but really—"

"And have you not told me about lightening or darkening skies and deepening shadows?"

"Yes, yes, but—"

"Well, Mr. Barton, that kind of business is done away with now. I no longer have to sell my pictures to dealers. No one suggests changes or improvements in my work. I can sell everything I paint to patrons who fully appreciate my art."

How to Hang Pictures.

There are no two persons who would hang pictures in the same way, yet there are certain suggestions that might be helpful. I would not crowd the walls with pictures. The Japanese method is to bring out one painting into the room at a time; your attention is expected to be bestowed upon this one picture. After a time this painting is removed and another one takes its place. I do not fancy very bright, showy paintings, but where present they should not be placed by the side of those of more sombre coloring. Both the bright and the dark one will lose by close companionship. In many parlors pictures must of necessity be placed where the positions upon the walls will make room for paintings of a certain size, thus in

hanging we are compelled to do that with which we are not exactly pleased. I would place a painting whose length is greater than its width between two whose width is greater than its height. I would not place small paintings among large ones. Dark paintings must be hung where they have the best light. Landscapes side by side do not appear so attractive as a landscape and a marine, or a landscape and figure piece or portrait. Two paintings representing brooks or rivers will appear to better advantage when separated, as will two marine pictures or two mountain scenes. At the recent Buffalo exhibition the openings in different rooms for outside entrances are shielded by screens, each screen making a fine place for a picture. On one of these screens is hung a masterpiece by Corot, perhaps ten feet high. The worst example of hanging was that at a prosperous hotel, where pictures were hung across the corners of the parlor walls, leaving a triangular space behind each.

My marine by Richards, was once placed at an exhibition in such a slanting side light, and near works of art of such colors as to make the Richards look yellowish and disagreeable, which would not occur when properly hung. At the recent Buffalo, N. Y., exhibition I saw a beautiful marine with the same yellow cast, but the disagreeable color disappeared when viewed from a different position.

Gems of Thought.

The divine life is a life free from the galling bonds and fretful exactions of self will, free from discord and fear; a harmonized life of trustful power, joy and peace, which the soul recognizes as a communication with the Immanent Lord. The law of progress in it is a sovereign consecratedness to the culture of insight, energy, sensibility, and obedience, by persevering exercises of thought, prayer, holiness and love.—William Alger.

Who could believe that from that unpromising bulb would spring the gorgeous flower enveloped in its sheltering leaves? Yet such shall be our body then compared with our body now.—E. H. Bickersteth.

Art thou a beggar at God's door, be sure thou gettest a great bowl, for as thy bowl is so will be the mess. According to thy faith, saith He, be it unto thee.—John Bunyan.

The cure for headache is to be found in occupations which take us away from our petty self-regardings or self pityings, our morbid broodings, and which connect our life with other lives and with other affairs; or merge our individual interest in the larger whole.—Charles G. Ames.

I have looked up every scripture where anything like meditation is mentioned, and I find that we are never once told to meditate upon sin.—W. H. Griffith Thomas.

You can help your fellow man; you must help them; but the only way you can help them is by being the noblest and the best man that it is possible for you to be.—Phillips Brooks.

If there be a pleasure on earth which angels cannot enjoy, and which they might almost envy man the possession of, it is the power of relieving distress. If there be a pain which devils might pity man for enduring, it is the death bed reflection that we have possessed the power of doing good, but that we have abused and perverted it to purposes of evil.—Lacan.

Who is meant by our neighbor we cannot doubt; it is every one with whom we are thrown in contact, he or she, whosoever it be, whom we have any means of helping.—Dean Stanley.

Fought With Custer.—John W. Stout, a full-blood Cherokee Indian, living at Delaware, I. T., is a remarkable man, and is the possessor of a military record which few men can equal, says the Wichita "Eagle." For years he served under General Blount in the Indian Territory and Kansas, and was in the town of Lawrence, Kansas, when Quantrell sacked the town. At Newport, Mo., he received a bad wound. For four years he was with General Custer as a scout, and has served in the same capacity with Sioux, Kiowas, Apaches, and other Indian tribes. Stout fought in Indian warfare before the introduction of rifles, when there were only bows and arrows used. The arrows, he said, would kill a man at 100 feet. He is 75 years of age, and possesses great vitality, even now.—Kansas City "Journal."

Children will take more interest in fruit growing than in any other crop that can be produced; they will put energy and enthusiasm into the work and will be eager to get the best education possible in that line.

Have you ever noticed how well you can talk when the subject you are most deeply interested in is broached?

THE VACANT CHAIR

A Christmas Story of Farm Life, Romance and Adventure.

Written Expressly for the Christmas Issue of Green's Fruit Grower.

Jacob and his good wife had lived for fifty years on the old homestead on which his father had lived before him.

This farm was more a home to Jacob Baker than most homes are to most men. Having lived there so long every tree, vine, hill, valley, wooded thicket, every fence corner in which the wild flowers grew, and even the birds, the farm animals and buildings were to him like old friends.

Thus it would have been impossible to tear Jacob Baker and his wife away from this old farm.

His children had long since married and departed to other sections of the country with one exception, the youngest son, therefore many wondered why Jacob did not move to the village or the city where they thought he could enjoy life better.

Jacob Baker, having laid by a competency for old age, was able to live wherever he might select a home, but from choice wisely preferred to remain on the old homestead.

All was not joy in the Baker home. Indeed there are few homes in which there is not something of sadness. Who can say farewell to a loved daughter or son when they marry and leave the parental roof which has so long sheltered them? These partings are indeed painful, and yet weddings are considered joyous occasions.

It was a sad hour when the last daughter was married and moved away to a distant city. But the one great sorrow that came to Jacob Baker and his wife was the loss of the youngest son, a handsome, manly fellow, tall and strong, upon whom the father had depended to brighten the farm home during his declining years, and upon whose broad shoulders many responsibilities might rest. This son at the age of 20 years had left his father's home for a brief visit to a large seaport city. The father expected to receive a letter from his son telling of his safe arrival but no letter came. Weeks and months passed and still no letter.

Then the father visited New York city and employed detectives to search for the son but no trace of him could be discovered. Years passed and the son was given up as dead.

The good old farmer employed careful men to work the homestead fields, and as the years went by, he took pleasure in watching the growth of the great fields of wheat, corn, and potatoes, and of the productive orchards.

Both he and his wife also took great interest in the village church of which they had been almost lifelong members. Here he had sung bass in the village choir as a lad, and his wife had sung soprano before their marriage. Here his father and mother before him had worshipped.

But Jacob Baker's life had its bright side in spite of the dark shadows. He was conscious of having lived an upright life, and of having helped many who were in distress; this is a great consolation to those whose heads have become whitened with the frosts of many winters.

And now autumn has followed on the footsteps of summer and the first snowflakes have begun to appear, floating hither and thither through the big trees and against the window panes of the Baker homestead.

"How about Christmas, mother? Shall we get the children home and have a family gathering as in the old days?"

"I have been thinking about that, Jacob, and it is just what I have set my heart upon doing."

"All right," replied Jacob. "We will write them to be here Christmas with all the grandchildren and spend at least two weeks at the homestead."

"I feel as though we must get the children together again, for who knows, Jacob, whether we shall be living by another Christmas day, and then how it will shorten the long winter days to have our people all together at Christmas."

So with plenty of time for preparations the days and weeks passed with anticipations of the happy days to come, not only at the old farm, but in the distant cities and villages where the sons and daughters were living with their families, for nothing pleased the grandchildren more than going to see grandpa and grandma.

A celebrated poet has told us in an effective manner how the boys liked to visit old Aunt Mary, living alone on the hillside nearly a mile away. I know myself what joy there is for the boy in visiting the home of an aged maiden lady whose disposition has not been soured by contact with the dark and despondent side of life, but there is nothing that appeals to the heart of the little boy or girl like going back to grandma's and grandpa's at Christmas time. There is something about the white hair of the aged relatives which appeals particularly to young folks, especially where the old folks are not afraid of a little noise, and where they welcome and encourage fun and frolic. And besides all this, Jacob Baker has in his house a great old-fashioned open fireplace, in which big pieces of fire wood are continually blazing during the winter months. Before this fireplace the grandchildren had often gathered to hear the grandfather tell stories of early days.

"We must be sure that William starts for the station on time to-morrow morning, wife, in order to meet our people at the train."

"I do not see how he is going to carry them all," said the good wife, "unless he takes the hay rick."

"That will remind them," said Jacob, "of the rides our boys and girls used to take when they were children."

Then the turkeys were killed and dressed; cranberries were looked over and placed in pans ready for stewing; the cakes and mince pies and doughnuts were made, the bright red apples were brought up and polished, and everything was prepared for the coming morning when the married daughters and sons and their children should arrive, hungry as ducks, ready with the keen appetites which traveling gives, to enjoy the fragrant stuffed turkey and other good things which were to be spread so bountifully before them.

That night as Jacob Baker took down the old Bible to read a chapter as usual, he prayed for the safe journey of those who were so near and dear to him, for the good and the evil men of the world, for the heathen, for the suffering poor, and sobbed as he prayed for the long lost son.

Well, Christmas morning dawned bright, clear and cold, the snow sparkling like bright diamonds. William had started an hour since for the railroad station, equipped to bring 15 or 20 passengers. Jacob Baker and his wife were already looking out of the window, hoping each moment to see signs of the approaching sleigh over the distant hill-top.



A SCENE ON THE ROCKY MAINE COAST.

From a painting by Winslow Homer, greatest of all American marine artists.

"They are coming," cried Jacob to his wife, who was patiently stirring the cranberries and looking after the roasting turkeys. "They are coming!"

Down the slope came the prancing horses. Now the sleigh bells are heard, and in a moment the old farmer and his wife are being hugged and kissed in such a way that they hardly know whether they are living or dead. The good wife was so frustrated she forgot all about her turkeys and cranberry sauce, which were in danger of being scorched by the red-hot stove.

After the wraps were all removed and the good friends had gathered around the old fireplace the trembling voice of Jacob Baker was heard saying, "How happy we would be if John was here." Then they all gazed silently and sadly into the fireplace, each one seeing different pictures in the burning coals, as men and women will continue to see pictures throughout all generations.

Some of them in thinking of the lost brother saw in the burning brands pictures of a murderous assault in the dark street of a city, where a man was slain and his dead body dragged away; another saw a young man imprisoned in a small room, the picture of grief and despair; another saw a young man run down and killed by cars upon the crowded city street; another saw a young man fall from the dock into the river, and in each instance the form of the young man was that of the lost brother.

The good wife and mother could scarcely take time to visit with her guests on account of the good things preparing in the kitchen. Even the aged father pranced about the dining room adjusting dishes and chairs, and occasionally he might have been seen stirring the big dish of cranberries, temptingly sprinkled with large and luscious raisins, as they simmered over the farm-house kitchen stove.

Then there was the call for dinner and you may be sure the guests, both grown folks and children, were so slow in gathering together about the farm-house table. When they were all seated, the father, in trembling tones, asked a blessing upon the good things spread before them, and in this act he prayed earnestly for the long, lost son, and then it was first noticed that there was a vacant chair placed at the table where John used to sit as a boy and man.

The words of blessing had scarcely ceased when there was a commotion in the kitchen. Suddenly the door burst open and a stranger appeared, a big, bearded, sun-burned man. It was John.

And now we will hear John's account as to his mysterious disappearance years ago, which was as follows: On arriving at the seaport city he visited the parks, museums, theaters and other places of interest, and finally drifted down to the docks where he saw many sights strange to a farmer's boy. Here were ships from the ocean islands loaded with bananas, oranges and other tropical fruits, while others were being loaded with machinery and other outgoing freight. Now and then a great ocean steamer would come plowing its way in from the ocean, while another would be leaving the port for foreign lands, laden with a thousand people bound for pleasure and some I fear for dissipation. Day after day he visited these docks. One afternoon when he was watching the unloading of a ship, he was suddenly caught from behind by strong men and forced on board a ship, where he was made a prisoner. After this ship weighed her anchor and sailed away to some unknown port he was released and compelled to work.

He found later that his ultimate destination was South America. Here he was set at work in the asphalt beds

or lakes, getting out that mysterious pitchy compound of which the streets of our cities are constructed.

You may be surprised to learn that the system of peonage or slavery is being conducted similar to this in many parts of the world, in Africa, and even in this free country of ours, but not by the conniving of our authorities. Men are taken away from their homes, under one pretence or another, and forced to work in mines and turpentine camps or other places where it is difficult to get labor by ordinary methods.

In this asphalt bed, which was in fact the bed of an old lake, in which a bituminous substance had flowed for ages and condensed until a substance was formed which would easily bear up the weight of men and wagons on its surface, yet which when holes were dug in it, as they constantly were in removing the substance, these holes would soon fill up again. A similar substance is mingled with the waters of the Dead sea, as mentioned by Josephus.

After John had worked here for some time his superior services were in a measure appreciated and he was promoted. After being promoted he devised new methods for handling the product, thus the company, desiring to get all they could out of his ingenious methods and plans, gave him an official position with increased salary.

But this work in South America was distasteful to John and he was ever watching for an opportunity to escape from that which was but little better than bondage, for he was not allowed to write letters or in any way communicate with his friends or relatives.

At last he succeeded in escaping and after many months set sail from South America for China, the only ship leaving at this time for that distant port. He had here taken the first opportunity to notify his father of his whereabouts, and of his strange adventures, but for some reason this letter had not arrived at its destination. After spending a short time in China he again took passage in the same ship on its voyage around the world.

He had many stories to tell of the strange scenes and incidents of his long voyage and the strange lands visited.

John had arrived at his father's home the night previous and had looked in at the window when his white-haired father and mother were engaged in evening worship. With sobs he heard his father's prayer for his lost boy. Knowing of what was to occur on the morrow, he spent that night with a neighbor whose lovely daughter had been his sweetheart in old times, who notified the old house servant who was coming, therefore it was she who placed the vacant chair at the table.

Wintering Squashes.—Winter squash and particularly the Hubbard squash is delicious for the table, and should be kept all winter. If they are placed in a damp cellar they will soon rot. They will rot anyway if they are at all bruised; the outer skin is easily injured. Handle the squash carefully and store them in a dry cool place. Squash are something like sweet potatoes as regards keeping and should be treated in a similar manner.

New York Grapes.—From facts gathered by the State Experiment Station at Geneva, it appears that the grape industry of New York state is second only to California, and that in growing grapes for the market the Empire state leads all the rest, says Springfield Republican.

Client.—A fellow called me a liar, a thief and a scoundrel.
Lawyer.—We'll bring three suits against him, and we may win one of them.



A STUDY IN ROSES.

From a painting by Frank B. Spencer.

Christmas Time.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower, by B. F. M. Sours.

It is Christmas time, and the merry chime
Rings out on the wintry air.
'Tis the day of days, and hearts of praise
Are rejoicing everywhere.

It is Christmas time, and the merry chime
Rings out across the fields,
And the glad heart sings, and the music
rings,
In the joy that Christmas yields.

It is Christmas time, and the merry chime
Is borne on the winds afar,
Of the story old, that the angels told,
And the wise men and the star.

And the youngsters play, and are glad to-
day.

While the bells upon the wild
Ring out a tale o'er mount and vale
Of the Heaven-born Christmas Child.

It is Christmas time, and the silver chime
Is calling our hearts to-day;
It is telling of love from the Home above,
To us and the far away.

It is Christmas time, and the glad year's
chime,
For the ages keep the morn,
To tell of the band from the Heavenly land,
And the message, "Christ is born."

Rochester, N. Y., to Float in
Apple Juice.

Western New York is a paradise for fruit growers and Rochester is the center of this great fruit growing region. Here fruits of various kinds were produced in large quantities before it was known that it was possible to grow fruits in the western and southwestern parts of this continent. As might be supposed, capitalists have devised various means for using the products of the orchards, vineyards and berry fields, and to this end have erected mammoth canning houses, cold storage houses, buildings for the manufacture of vinegar, cider and jellies and in many other ways have prepared facilities for making use of fruit products.

The American Fruit Products Co., not satisfied with its numerous factories, which it has in many of the leading towns of western New York, is now erecting in Rochester on a plot of ground comprising fifteen acres, three buildings, one of brick and two of concrete block to be used largely in manufacturing a superior brand of unfermented apple juice. There will be eighteen wooden tanks, each having a capacity of more than 500 fifty-gallon casks, to hold in all 50,000 barrels of cider in process of bottling and boxing for the market.

This company make a grade of cider not before thought possible. It is simply pure apple juice containing no alcohol. This apple juice is carbonated by the injection of gas in the same way that carbonated waters are made. When a bottle of this cider is opened it sparkles like champagne and tastes like champagne. This cider has a peculiar flavor reminding one of the delicate flavor of crab apples. It is more attractive as a table drink than unfermented grape juice and acts upon the stomach and various organs differently from grape juice.

We quote the following description of the buildings from the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle."

Unusual Construction.

The walls, it is said, differ in their construction from those of any other building in the city. The outer course is of hollow concrete block with cork and rubber for the middle and inner courses. The roof is eighteen inches thick, and is constructed with a view to offering as perfect a barrier as possible to the rays of the sun. The first course above the rooms is of concrete hollow block, overlaid with concrete, felt, tarred paper, cement, pitch and gravel. The "wet" system of refrigeration will be used in the building on the east side of the driveway, and the temperature will be maintained at about 32 degrees Fahrenheit the year around.

The building on the west side of the driveway is in all essential particulars, the same in construction, except that it is smaller and not so high. It will be devoted to the storage of evaporated fruits, and the "dry" system of refrigeration will be used. The larger building is 120 by 180 feet, and the smaller is 60 by 180 feet. The smaller building has a capacity of 75,000 cases or 125 car loads of evaporated fruit. All of the materials used in making the concrete block, except the cement, were taken from the property on which the buildings stand, and the blocks were made at a plant installed for the purpose immediately west of the buildings. Both storage warehouses are absolutely fireproof.

Refrigerating Plant.

The east wing of the main building is used for the boiler and engine rooms and the refrigerating plant. The necessary machinery will be installed to make it possible to operate the refrigerating plant by either steam or electric-

ity. In the engine room are two 500-pound hydraulic accumulators used in the operation of six hydraulic presses having a power of from 500 to 900 pounds per square inch, used in pressing the juice from apples.

Three of the presses are installed on the ground floor of the main building on which are also several large operating tanks. The arrangement of the second floor is practically the same as the first floor, while the third floor will be devoted to the bottling department, which will have a capacity, on the day the plant begins operations, of 250,000 cases per year.

In addition to the Lincoln Park plant, the company of which Walter B. Duffy is president, has plants at Boston, Mass.; Goshen, Ravena, Voorheesville, Bouckville, Palatine Bridge, Newark, Pittsford, Spencerport, Gasport, Lockport, Hilton, Hamlin, Kendall, Waterport, Lyndonville, and Barker, this state, and Lansing, Mich., at all of which either apple juice is manufactured or apples are evaporated, or both. The company also has a large grape juice plant at Penn Yan, and a cooperage plant at Bouckville.

A Suggestion.

When you are sending your renewal to Green's Fruit Grower, which we trust will be soon, kindly send us a list of your neighbors who you think should subscribe for our magazine. We will then mail a sample copy to each of these neighbors after which we trust you will see them and endeavor to secure their subscriptions. Our offer is \$1. for three new subscribers for one year, and one year's subscription to you for getting up the club. No premiums with this offer.



SCENE IN A BACKWOODSMAN'S HOME IN CANADA—THE MOTHER AND THE SPINNING WHEEL.
From a painting by C. Campbell Cooper, unexcelled as an artist in his particular line of work.

Quack Grass.—This interesting and persistent pest must keep bobbing up before the attention of cultivators as the years go by. It is useful and it is far better to have the soil covered with quack grass than to have it absolutely barren. Where the soil is liable to be washed by floods quack grass may be introduced also along the banks of streams or dams. But it has no place in our cultivated fields and the question is how to destroy it in those places. The method at Green's farm is to plow the soil late in the fall or even during the early winter, that is if the ground is not frozen hard. By turning the roots of this grass up to the frost millions of them are destroyed before spring. If the ground can be harrowed with a Spring-field harrow still more of the roots will be exposed. Next spring work out all the roots you can of this grass with the harrow and burn them, then plant the land to potatoes and give thorough cultivation and you will find but little quack grass left.

One Basis of Learning.—"The Africans," said the ethnologist, "are great people for proverbs. I collected among the Mpongwe tribe last year a multitude of wise saws.

"Almost," say the Mpongwe people, "brings nothing into the house."

"When the fox dies no hen weeps."

"People think a poor man is not as clever as a rich one, for why, they ask, would he stay poor if he were clever?"

"Don't ask the fish what people are doing on land."

"Anger draws arrows out of the quiver, patience, nuts out of the bag."

"Who marries a beautiful woman takes trouble into the kraal."

"Hear both sides before you judge."

—New Orleans "Times-Democrat."

Yellow Jacket Fight.—Some say that the yellow jacket is not much of a fly catcher. Well, I know different, because I watched them many times catching all kinds of insects. Very recently I had a chance to observe a very interesting battle of that kind. I walked through a pasture, when I was attracted by a queer humming sound. Turning in that direction, I saw something spinning on the ground with a loud buzz, and looking closer I recognized a great big horsefly and a genuine yellow jacket clinging bravely to his huge, fiercely struggling victim, repeatedly inserting his stinger in the body of the horsefly. In a short time the horsefly stiffened and was dead, whereupon the yellow jacket gnawed the head of his victim off and flew away with it. I had no time to watch further developments, but suppose the yellow jacket carried the rest of the horsefly in pieces away too. And plenty of ripe peaches around in the neighborhood too at the same time.—Charles Hofmeister.

For there's no glory, save to try
To wipe tears from another's eye.
—H. S. Sutton.

BACK TO EDEN.

Green's book just printed, 50 pages, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," "How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines," and the "A. B. C. of Fruit Growing," all under one paper cover will be mailed free to you if you will send in your subscription to Green's Fruit Grower for three years for \$1.00, that is about 33 cents per year, providing you send in your subscription at once. Simply cut out this clipping and mail it to us with \$1.00 with your name plainly written and we will do the rest. Do not delay a moment. Now is the appointed time.



Green's Market Gossip.

By the Editor.

The price of apples has been maintained generally throughout the country. In Western New York the price has increased. The bulk of Western New York orchardists have received from \$1.75 to \$2 per barrel for assorted winter apples. This price yields a good profit and our fruit growers are fully persuaded that no better use can be made of land in this locality or in other localities where the apple succeeds, than by planting apple orchards.

Will there be a glut of apples? This question has been asked for the last 30 years. One of the surprises of the age is that so many apples can be consumed in this country. The truth is that 30 or 40 years ago people did not eat apples. Apples then were an unknown quantity to a large portion of our population. In recent years they have learned how to eat apples and have learned their value as a sustaining and healthful food. The probabilities are that more people will learn the value of apples, and will also learn that they are an economical form of food.

Everybody Turns to Apples.

The fact that our friend, J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, who has been so enthusiastic over peach trees and peach orchards, now concedes that apples are more profitable than the peach is worthy of note. One attractive feature of the apple is that it will keep. Consider what a valuable feature this is? How valuable would the orange and the peach be if they would keep for six months in perfection, as well as the apple, without extraordinary measures of cold storage. One of the great difficulties with nearly all of our small and large fruits is, that they will not keep. One of the perplexities of strawberry and raspberry growers is the perishable nature of the product. But with the apple we have a fruit that can be barreled and shipped to the ends of the earth.

The Market for Wheat, Corn or Other Farm Products.

While the price of wheat seems low, considering the magnitude of the wheat crop this year we must not be surprised at the seeming low prices. It seems improbable that the price will go lower on wheat, and the possibilities are that the price may be higher. Fairly good prices are being received for corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, barley and other grains.

Cotton and tobacco crops are bringing in large sum of money this year. These two crops always bring in large money, but American farmers had larger crops this year than usual. America produces more cotton than any other country in the world. The demand is larger than the supply.

The Labor Question.

With abundant crops and prosperous business enterprises on every side and in all localities, there seems at present to be no limit to financial enterprises in every department but that of securing sufficient labor to bring about the desired result. No one should complain of this condition since it is highly to be desired that every man, woman and child who is ready to work should find employment at profitable wages, and they are finding it to-day as never before. Under present conditions every manager will be compelled to economize labor and make the most of every hour's time. If we will all do this we will learn that by careful thought, well laid plans, and by the proper management of labor, far greater results can be secured than by careless methods of handling labor. It is a well known fact that the man who is skilful in handling labor can without overworking his men secure double the amount of work that another man can who is not so well qualified for his position, from an equal number of laborers. He is indeed a genius who can the most successfully handle laborers.

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In Cuba one has to become used to strange customs. One thing that caused no little annoyance to use when newly arrived at the Isle of Pines was the omnipresent pig. There being no fences, the natives simply brand or mark their swine and give them free range. You may be roused from your slumbers with the thought that a burglar is in the house. You grasp your Smith & Wesson and light a lamp only to find on investigation that the intruder is a "pig in the parlor." Everything eatable had to be safely barreled or boxed up, and shed doors securely closed to bar his pigship from sharing provisions. It was not to be wondered at if some roast pork may have been served at the tables of sundry exasperated Americans. I was surprised to see these pigs away up on the mountains in places apparently inaccessible to them.

There, as here, arises the labor problem. What few Chinese are there, are, as always, industrious and frugal. The climate is enervating, and the native usually lacks incentive to labor with the object of providing for the future. Americans generally have to guard their growing produce from the depredations—not of four-footed swine—but of a certain class who find it easier to fill their stomachs from another's garden than to till the soil with their own hands.

A Bag of Chestnuts.

Twenty years ago I planted at Green's fruit farm several rows of little seedling chestnut trees, each tree not standing over fifteen inches above the ground, being in fact, the size trees that are used for malling. My idea was to allow these trees to stand where I had planted them and make a chestnut grove. From childhood up, I have been fascinated with gathering nuts, and I have observed that children generally and often grown folks delight in going nutting. There were no chestnuts growing within many miles of our farm. In fact, our soil was not chestnut soil but was of a clayey loam, which is not considered well adapted to the production of chestnuts.

These little chestnut trees grew slowly the first few years but as they became deeper rooted they increased rapidly in growth and finally bounded forward marvelously and now I have trees six to eight inches in diameter and twenty to thirty feet high. Every year my wife, and my children and myself aim to go to the farm and gather chestnuts. This year for some reason we were not there at the proper time. Yesterday my foreman sent me a bag of something, which on opening, I found to be chestnuts from these trees. I was surprised to find them so large, much larger than

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THE EL-AZHAR OR UNIVERSITY MOSQUE OF CAIRO, EGYPT.

The El-Azhar, or University mosque of Cairo, Egypt, is the oldest and largest university in the world; it has a continuous history from the year 975, being several centuries older than the universities of Oxford, Paris, and Bologna. Its scholars are drawn from every country where the Koran is accepted. It is to us Americans a queer place for learning, for nowhere is there a desk or a chair, and masters and pupils seem to go about everything backward. They remove their shoes on entering, but keep their heads covered, and their books read from right to left, the first page according to our ways of doing things, the last. There are from seven to ten thousand students and 225 teachers and the usual course is from three to six years, though some students are kept there their entire life. Instead of a professor "occupying a chair," he may be described as "holding a pillar," for when lecturing he sits cross-legged on a sheep skin rug at the base of a stone column, with the students squatted in a semi-circle about him. Nearly 300 marble pillars support the roof of this enormous mosque. Evidently, the faculty believe in corporal punishment as the writer witnessed a student flogged severely. These university mosques furnish one of the chief bulwarks of the Mohammedan religion. An illustrated journey in foreign lands prepared for Green's Fruit Grower by the Rev. Frank S. Rowland, to be continued throughout the year.

those I can buy in the local market, and yet these trees were seedling trees never grafted. Surely every reader could have a little chestnut grove of his own if he will simply plant the trees.

Pastor's Experience.—Love letters? Yes, I must confess I have had sentimental letters from foolish women. One of them implored me to fly to Utah with her. She knew I was married, but she thought it would make little difference if we once reached the land of the Mormons. I had a letter once, too, from a jealous man. There was a young woman living in the West whom I had the pleasure of befriending at one time, and we kept up a desultory correspondence. The young man was in love with her and he imagined that our correspondence was more than friendly. So in consequence he wrote me the most scurrilous letter I ever received. I sent this communication to the young woman, and I imagine she settled the matter with the young man.—New York "Sun."

In an incandescent oil lamp now being tested in Scotland, kerosene is vaporized by a jet of carbonic acid before reaching the mantle. A gallon of oil yields a light of two hundred candle power for forty-five hours.

No man can write the history of his own times. He is like the man who gets too close to a painting—his view lacks perspective.



Eggs in Winter.

Last winter I had a flock of thirty-five hens, ranging from pullets to hens four years old. They were a mixed lot; some Plymouth Rocks, some grade Langshans, a few Light Brahmas, and a goodly proportion of Brown Leghorns and their grades. They had been laying well all summer with scarcely any decrease in egg production at moulting time, as the pullets were then beginning to lay. At the beginning of cold weather their house was lined with building paper, and six or eight inches of sand thrown on the earth floor. As long as the ground was bare they were allowed the run of the yard, but they were kept shut in on cold and stormy days. The feed was a warm mash in the morning with a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper in it. This mash is very easily made. At breakfast time every morning the tea kettle was filled with water and put over to heat. By the time breakfast was over the water was hot. It was put into a large pail and stirred with a mixture of bran and middlings, as thick as it could be. On the floor we had a quantity of cut straw and chaff, and into this were thrown four quarts of mixed corn, oats and wheat at about four o'clock in the afternoon, so that the hens could scratch it out before dark. Fresh water, with the chill off, was before them every day. All the meat scraps from the table, and the offal of butchering days, bones with some meat on, all went to furnish animal food in absence of insects. Now for results. On no day through the entire winter did they lay less than half a dozen eggs, and through January and February the average ran from ten to twenty every day, with occasionally as many as twenty-four. When the snow lay deep on the ground for weeks at a time, and the thermometer hovering between zero they were kept in their house all the time. The house is sixteen by twenty-four feet, and besides the hens there were two cocks and ten hen turkeys kept in it. With eggs from eighteen to twenty-four cents a dozen it is worth while to "fuss" with hens.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Massachusetts farmer is reputed to be coining \$4,000 per year out of the poultry business because he has caught on to the knack of going at things in the right way.

A DOCTOR'S TRIALS

He Sometimes Gets Sick Like Other People.

Even doing good to people is hard work if you have too much of it to do. No one knows this better than the hard working, conscientious family doctor. He has troubles of his own—often gets caught in the rain or snow, or loses so much sleep he sometimes gets out of sorts. An overworked Ohio doctor tells his experience:

"About three years ago as the result of doing two men's work, attending a large practice and looking after the details of another business, my health broke down completely, and I was little better than a physical wreck.

"I suffered from indigestion and constipation, loss of weight and appetite, bloating and pain after meals, loss of memory and lack of nerve force for continued mental application.

"I became irritable, easily angered and despondent without cause. The heart's action became irregular and weak, with frequent attacks of palpitation during the first hour or two after retiring.

"Some Grape-Nuts and cut bananas came for my lunch one day and pleased me particularly with the result. I got more satisfaction from it than from anything I had eaten for months, and on further investigation and use, adopted Grape-Nuts for my morning and evening meals, served usually with cream and a sprinkle of salt or sugar.

"My improvement was rapid and permanent in weight as well as in physical and mental endurance. In a word, I am filled with the joy of living again, and continue the daily use of Grape-Nuts for breakfast and often for the evening meal.

"The little pamphlet, 'The Road to Wellville,' found in pkgs., is invariably saved and handed to some needy patient along with the indicated remedy." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason."

Notes About Poultry.

Whitewash now. To protect from cold is economy. Don't try to keep too many fowls over the winter.

Wheat is cheap—better buy it instead of screenings.

Buckwheat and millet are cheap but the chickens like them.

Good care is better than trusting to good luck with chickens.

Allow four square feet of floor room for each fowl in your poultry house.

Work fast now and have that poultry house finished and in good condition before winter comes.

A piece of burlap sacked tacked over the roosts and kept soaked with kerosene will keep the lice away.

Cabbage and turnips make a good feed for the fowls during the winter season. The fowls like a variety.

Clover heads or cut clover for the fowls should be placed where they will not be fouled or wasted.

Dry picked poultry sells the best. When picked let it lie till the animal heat is all out then pack firmly in clean barrels or boxes.

Give ducks plenty of litter—straw, hay or leaves to "roost" upon, and do not compel them to get their bed under the hen's roosts.

Clear out all cockerels that are not needed for breeding purposes; they are better in the pot pie than the hen yard at this season of the year.

For winter eggs keep pullets or young hens, give them a warm house, exercise, plenty of green food, meat and grit in addition to grain and pure water.

With a daily demand for 45,000,000 eggs in the United States, and an importation of over 50,000 dozens from Europe each week, it will certainly pay to give the poultry a little extra care.

Now that the garden season is over, turn the chickens out to forage for themselves, only be careful to give them one good feed at night, and have plenty of fresh water for them to drink.

If you think the poultry business is too small for you to putter with be man enough to have things so convenient that your wife, children or other members of the home circle can engage in it upon your farm.

If you wish to keep your flock perfectly free from epidemic sickness, after you have kept every thing clean, kill every fowl at the indication of ill-health. The hatchet is an unfailing remedy in every case.

Cut straw or leaves make grand scratching material for the fowls; if you have neither, spread straw from the stack where the hens can get at it with the sun shining on them and listen to their merry song as they work away.

There is one sure way for the city and village people to learn how well chickens are laying, and that is by the price of eggs. No surer indication is there of a good supply of fresh eggs than the falling off in price. The farmer should try to have the pullets laying by the first of October, and especial care and feed will not be wasted; as invariably at this season there is a noticeable advance in the price of the "hen fruit."

Keep the Hens Warm.

To keep the hens warm during cold weather requires something more than furnishing warm houses. A warm house is very essential, but will not answer the purpose alone. If we enter the house on a cold day the hens will be found sitting around all drawn up with cold. To obviate this they must be kept busy; they need exercise to promote free circulation and warmth. Lazy hens never bring any returns for their keeping.

How can this be done? Feeding a full meal two or three times a day will not do for cold weather; feed a light feed of warm mash in the morning; about 10 o'clock throw a handful of oats in the litter on the floor; at noon a little wheat, at 3 another handful of oats, and at night wheat or corn, alternating them. By this method they will be kept busy scratching for what they get, this being the natural way.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Give the fowls all the range and exercise that the weather will permit during the winter.

Have you seen it? No, it is just printed. It is a booklet by C. A. Green, 50 pages, entitled, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," "How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines," also the "A. B. C. of Fruit Growing," all under one paper cover. We offer to mail this booklet free to all who pay \$1.00 for three years subscription to Green's Fruit Grower who send in their subscription if sent in at once. Do not delay a moment. No matter when your subscription expires send in your subscription now and get this premium. Simply clip out this item and send it to us with \$1.00 with your name and address written plainly.

Why Green Bone Makes Eggs.

It is not enough that a given food contains a certain per cent. of lime or a certain per cent. of phosphates; it must also be decided whether these different chemicals can be assimilated by the hen. Dalton, who is indisputable authority says, "It is well known that inorganic substances, although they afford the necessary material for vegetation, are not sufficient for the nourishment of animals, which depend for their support upon elements already combined in the organic form, by the action of the sun's rays and plant life."

That market bones produce wonderful results when fed to poultry is indisputable. The lean meat and gristle form the white of the egg and about 16 per cent. of the yolk. The marrow and other fat on the bones supply the remainder of the yolk.

The lime phosphates in the bone yield all the necessary lime salts for the shell and the necessary phosphates for the interior of the egg. When it is considered that all the above substances are found in green bone are in a specially digestible condition, far more so than any food supplied by dry meat, corn or wheat, it is surprising that such glowing reports are so often heard about this new food for poultry.

With modern machinery obtainable on easy terms, poultrymen should feed more liberally of green cut bone, especially to pullets and cockerels during the cold winter months when other lime food is hard to find.

Too Many Hens for Profit.

I have kept fifty hens and made them pay a handsome profit. I have kept from 50 to 200 hens, and while this number have required very much more extra care and attention per hen than the fifty did, yet by giving the same I have been able to make a moderate profit, no greater than could be obtained from many other occupations on the farm, and not as much as one might secure from making a specialty of some particular branch of farming or fruit-growing. I have increased my flock of hens to from 500 to 1,000, and at the same time increased my facilities for housing and caring for the same; and when depending upon their products of eggs and chickens for market alone for my revenue, as is the case with people who keep poultry in general, I have not been able to make their expenses, and have met with loss. Quite a number of people within a few miles of me, people of intelligence, energy, good judgment and determination, have attempted the same thing, and all without exception have met with the same results, and the general verdict is that it does not pay to keep hens in very large numbers.

The Hen as a Breadwinner.

To boom the poultry business as a bonanza for gathering in the shekels so dear to every one is a cruel wrong. To deprecate the business and dwell on its unfortunate victims is equally wrong. There are hundreds of successful poultry breeders in this country, and there are thousands of unsuccessful ones. It will be ever thus, not only in the poultry business, but in hundreds of other pursuits. Let no man or woman be deluded by rosy promises to expect large revenues from poultry raising, and at the same time let no man or woman with American pluck and sand be frightened at the failure of others. The American hen is a bread winner, but it takes experience, hard work and common sense to make her shell out her best.—American "Fancier."

Bill Nye, writing in the New York World, says: "The tenderest portion of a horse's body is that quarter easily defended by a long tail, but entirely out of reach of a docked horse. I cannot bear to look at a crazed animal beating the air wildly with his pathetic stump, while the flies are stinging him. I cannot be patient with those who follow this wicked custom in order that they may be considered fashionable. The man who does this, knowing the facts regarding it, is the man who pulled flies to pieces when a boy, and if his wife really endorses it her family ought to have the coffee analyzed every morning. And how can a docked horse be regarded as beautiful? How would George Washington look in marble riding a mutilated horse? Does any great sculptor ever put a hero in a bob-tailed steed?"

"I wonder," said the man who was given to thought at times, "I wonder what is meant by the 'embarrassment of riches?'" "The poor relation, very likely," replied the man who was one.—Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

Don't let the ducks have run of filthy quarters. They are fond of a clean bed of dry straw.

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Feed cut green bone, save half your grain and double your egg yield. The **Humphrey** Green Bone & Vegetable Cutter, the only open hopper machine, is guaranteed to cut more bone, with less labor and in less time than any other. Money back if you are not satisfied. It's the one hand cutter; feed under operator's control at all times; no complicated parts. Send for catalogue and special Trial Offer.

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PURE BLOODED HENS AT REDUCED PRICES.

So long as our supply holds out we offer hens and cocks from our best breeding pens White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks and S. C. Brown Leghorns at bargain prices. These hens are not over two or three years old and are superior birds in every respect. Price of Hens and Cocks, \$1.50 each or 4 for \$5.00, carefully crated.

We have a large supply of pullets and cockerels at the following prices: Cockerels, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Pullets, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. Trios, \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00. We ship no cull birds. The lowest priced birds offered are standard bred, practically as good for breeding purposes as the higher priced birds. The \$5.00 birds offered are the pick from the flock, containing the largest percentage of standard points and therefore commanding a higher price, since it makes them eligible for show purposes.

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Poultry Notes.

Be sure your hens have tight roofs over them. Injudicious feeding is the ruin of many fowls.

Now get rid of all poor scrub fowls before they eat their heads off. Darkening the rooms where nests are placed, tends to prevent the fowls from eating their eggs.

Care, handling, exercise, kind treatment, constant attention, have much to do with the fowls' welfare.

Help the poor ragged hens to get on their winter suit by the addition of a little oil meal or fresh meat to their daily ration.

If you are about to start in the poultry business there are so many breeds to choose from, you better, if you have no choice in the matter, get a breed suitable to your place and surroundings and facilities for keeping and selling.

The closest study and most careful thought cannot always insure success. But they will bring the farmer or fancier a great deal nearer to this result than any method, or want of method, which neglects to make careful and timely plans for the work that is to be done.

Now is the expected time to give the fowls a warm meal in the morning, composed of equal parts of bran, meal and ground oats, add a tablespoonful of salt and pepper to same, and see how the fowls enjoy it and sing, as eggs are now selling at 26 cents a dozen and every egg makes it help to pay.—Poultry Advocate.

Bone Cutters.

By the aid of American ingenuity, poultry breeders have within themselves a means of transforming one of the cheapest commodities into one of the most profitable articles of food—a bone cutter. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that green cut bone furnishes one of the richest egg producing foods to be found; that, when judiciously fed, it produces eggs, flesh and a brilliant lustre of plumage to be found in no other ration or combination of feed. No owner of a flock of fowls can afford to be without a device that will turn pennies into dollars, and this a bone cutter will surely do. The greatest, and in most cases the only cost, is the cutter, as fresh bones can be procured from nearly all butcher shops without cost. Even though one had to pay for the bones, you still have a food, costs and results taken into consideration, that is cheap in the end. We have known of several who have paid for their cutters by selling cut bone to their neighbors. This can be easily done, as they would be only too glad to get a few pounds each week. It is not within our province to decide as to which is the best machine. They are all good. Take our advice about feeding green bone and you will thank us a thousand times and never regret having purchased a bone cutter.

Cheap Egg Foods.

There are many ways of providing the hens with cheap foods that will prove serviceable in promoting egg production. For a dozen hens a sheep liver or refuse pieces of beef may be cooked to a broth, thickened with ground oats and corn meal, equal parts, to a stiff dough, and fed every other day. Cut bone is also a cheap food, and a mixture of equal parts of bran, middlings, ground oats, corn meal and linseed meal, twice a week is an agreeable change.

Clover is one of the cheapest and best foods in winter, when cut fine and scalded, while sunflower seed, millet seed, sorghum seed and cooked turnips are excellent. All of these foods are cheap for two reasons. First, they cost but little, and provide the hens with a variety; and next because when the hens are so fed, they give a large number of eggs. No food is cheap if it does not induce or promote egg production; and if the hens can be made to give a profit by providing them with suitable food, they will return all the cost, with interest.—Ex.

It is Priscilla's first visit to the country; she has heard the cackling of the hens, and connected it with the laying of the eggs; she hears the cow moo, and calls to her mother, "Mamma, come quick, the cow has laid some more milk."—Harper's Weekly.

BACK TO EDEN.

Green's Book just printed, 50 pages, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," "How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines," and the "A. B. C. of Fruit Growing," all under one paper cover will be mailed free to you if you will send in your subscription to Green's Fruit Grower for three years for \$1.00, that is about 33 cents per year, providing you send in your subscription at once. Simply cut out this clipping and mail it to us with \$1.00 with your name plainly written and we will do the rest. Do not delay a moment. Now is the appointed time.

Duck Culture.

"Duck culture" has become a large business in several of the Eastern states, and is conducted on a vast scale, especially on Long Island, where are a number of duck ranches with an annual output of ten thousand ducklings per annum. The boom is creeping westward and farmers, particularly those within easy access of a large market, are beginning to inquire into the details of the business and whether there is more profit in ducks than in common fowls. Where we see somebody making money, we naturally inquire, "why not I also?" The Pekin is the favorite breed—the one used almost exclusively by large growers. The birds are hardy, easy to raise, fine for the table, and good layers of large, white eggs. They grow rapidly, a point of prime importance, and do well where there is no stream or pond for them.

A well-fed, well cared for duck will begin to lay early in February, whereas a poor, skin-and-feathers one will not get down to business before the last of March or the first of April. Therefore the breeding fowls must be properly fed and housed through the winter. A well-fed duck will lay from 125 to 150 eggs and hatch from 30 to 40 ducklings in a season. As they lay a long time before becoming broody, an incubator is a necessity to any one intending to carry on much of a business; otherwise common hens must do the hatching. The earlier the ducks are hatched the better, as the May market is always the highest, while the late hatches make good weights for the fall market.—Ohio "Farmer."

Arabella Hawkins was an attractive girl from a neighboring town, as pretty as she was talkative, and Jonas, who first saw her at church, was captivated by her charms. A few days later he astonished all Fairview by walking home with her, and capped that performance by several tentative evening calls. But whether he strolled down flowery lanes, or sat with her on the porch in the evening, the words he wanted to say seemed to stick in his throat.

"Could you—could you—" he stammered on one of these occasions.

"Could I what?" she queried.

"Could you—could you—go driving with me to-morrow?"

It was not at all that he meant to say, but he vaguely felt that perhaps in a buggy it would be easier to ask the momentous question. Yet even there words failed him.

"Will you—will you—" he began.

"Will I what?" encouraged Arabella again, very sweetly and patiently.

Will you—"Jones seemed to smother, "take a walk to-morrow with me?"

"Yes," the girl replied.

The next night after dark she heard a sound and on opening the window, found her lover beneath with a phonograph, which asked: "Will you be my wife. I love you?"

"Yes," replied the lovely Arabella.—"Youth's Companion."

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, says in the "Country Gentleman": "I wonder how many of your readers comprehend the national importance of the industry of the domestic hen. In Ohio, the assessors make a census of hen's eggs, and from that one can easily compute the value, which is greater by far than the value of the wool grown in that wool-growing state. I have analyzed the food supply of the factory boarding houses of Lowell and Lawrence, where the average consumption of eggs is one every other day to each person. The price of meals ranges from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a week. If that is a fair standard, the consumption of eggs is about fifteen dozen per adult in this country every year. Our present population is about equal to sixty million adults, calling two children of ten or under, one adult. If we compute the average value of eggs at 15 cents a dozen, it comes to about one hundred and thirty-five million dollars a year."

Ford Durfee tells the "Eplottmist" how to make a good lawn or garden roller as follows: Get a tile of about one foot in diameter and about two feet long, fill this with cement made of about three parts sand to one part cement. When this is yet soft drive a good-sized bolt squarely into the center of each end. Now let the cement get good and hard, and then break the tile and attach a good pair of handles to it and you are ready for work.

The most important time in the history of an orchard is the first two years, when it is getting a start. It is then that it needs frequent cultivation to keep it from so drying out that the growth of the trees will be impaired.

What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, is a saying that holds pre-eminently true with poultry work.

Improved Fruit.

Fame and fortune await the man who will undertake as his life work the improvement of fruit and nut trees. The most ancient and honorable of callings, fruit growing, remains without the aid of methods of improvements that have much advanced other lines. In California individual fruit growers are securing grafts from trees that have a high record as producers. But if nurserymen are doing anything in this line, a study of the catalogues of many of the large firms does not disclose the fact.

Possibly the reason that little has been done toward improving is, that buyers do not require it. The nurserymen who sell the cheapest trees get the trade. If the tree, when of bearing age, gives inferior fruit or not much of it, the fault is attributed to soil, site, cultivation, fungi, insects—anything but the real cause.

Department of Answers and Inquiries.

To the casual inquiries about orchard insects and diseases, questions of interest to the majority of our readers, Green's Fruit Grower will cheerfully reply without any charge. But sometimes our subscribers desire special information which requires considerable work on the part of one or more of our editors, therefore for this work we will make a charge of \$1.00.

Please bear this in mind. When ever you are asking questions that will require investigation, \$1.00 should be enclosed in the letter to pay for this special work. Enclose stamp for personal replies.

This year's apple crop in Missouri is estimated by the state horticultural society to be worth \$10,000,000. This state is ranked first in the apple industry, New York second, Illinois third, and Michigan fourth. Missouri has 25,000,000 apple trees.

All is not false which seems at first a lie.—Southey.

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The "Dandy" is the easiest operated, best built, fastest cutting green bone cutter made. Sold on 15 days free trial with a broad guarantee. If it suits keep it, if not, send it back. Free catalogue. Stratton Mfg. Co., Box 14, Erie, Pa.

90 Var. Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets, Angora Goats, Hares, Monkeys, etc., list free, 60 Page Desc. Book 10c. J. A. Berger, Box 3, Telford, Pa.

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EVERY atom that hens use in making eggs, comes from the food they eat. They can't get it anywhere else. That being true, you must, if you expect eggs in abundance, feed foods rich in egg-making materials.

Analysis shows that not only eggs, but the bones, the lean meat and the feathers of fowls are all made up of what the professors call "protein."

Hence, fowls must have protein if they are to give you the best results.

But protein is found only in small quantities in most grains and vegetables, but in large quantities in animal food.

That's why all fowls crave worms and bugs. Instinct teaches them that they need such food.

Of course, they can't catch "the early worm" in winter or when they are yarded, so you must give them this protein in some other form.

The best substitute is fresh-cut, raw, green bones—the trimmings from the meat market, with meat and gristle adhering to them.

In its raw state it contains exactly the same food elements as the worms and bugs. It contains over four times as much protein as grain, and is

rich in lime and other egg-making materials. That's why fowls like it so well and why it doubles the egg-yield, increases fertility, makes larger hatchlings and stronger chicks, develops earlier broilers and layers and makes heavier market fowls—because it "balances the ration" by supplying what is most scarce in grains. You can't get the best results without it. Green bone is easily and quickly prepared, with

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

We want you to try this machine. You don't have to buy it—just try it first.

To prove to you what it will do, we will send you any one you may select from our catalogue on

10 Days Free Trial

(No Money in Advance.)

It cuts all bone with all adhering meat and gristle, never clogging and wasting nothing. It automatically adapts itself to your strength, so that any one can use it. It is strong, durable and does not get out of order.

But try it! Send today for catalogue—select the machine you want to try—we'll do the rest.

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Box 39

Sure Hatch is the Incubator that Hatches Most Chicks

Used by more poultry raisers and hatches a higher average number of chicks to the hatch than any incubator in existence.

Hatches better and cheaper than hens, no matter where you live. Runs itself and pays for itself with one hatch—or we take it back at our expense.

For ten years we have been selling the Sure Hatch this way, and it "makes good" every time.

You can set it any place indoors at any time and have good hatches, even if you never saw an incubator before.

Guaranteed for five years and made to last a lifetime. Just the thing for winter hatching.

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THERE'S MONEY IN YOUR BONES

if you grind them, feed them to your hens. They make eggs and Eggs are Money.

Our No. 1 Dry Bone Mill grinds dry bones, oyster shells, corn, etc. It is the best all-round mill for poultry. Hardware dealers sell it for \$5.00; our price is only \$3.95.

Send for our Poultry and Poultry Supply Circular. It will save money for you.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., POULTRY DEPT.

Green's Financial Department.

By an Old Banker.

Notes.—The forms of notes and laws regarding them differ in the different states. I do not look upon this form of security or investment with much favor, except as they are managed by bankers who are able to demand ample security. These bankers are better informed than other people can be in regard to the financial standing of individuals, thus when the banks are amply secured they loan large sums of money on notes of individuals, firms or corporations, with comparative safety. Yet banks occasionally meet with large losses by loaning money on notes. I would not advise any individual to lend money on notes, and above all do not lend money on notes made by relatives and friends. If their note is endorsed, as it always should be, by a responsible man, it must be protested the date of maturity; if not protested the endorser cannot be held responsible. If you hold a note that should be protested in order to hold the security you are liable to overlook that fact, thus losing the strongest part of your security, the endorser.

Savings Banks.

The savings banks of New York state are the safest financial institutions in the world. The laws of New York state control these banks in a way to make them almost absolutely secure as a place for depositing money. Widows and children left with money from their deceased parents, old people, or those having but little money, can find no better investment and no safer place to deposit their money than in the savings banks of New York state. Be satisfied to take whatever interest these banks pay, being assured that they will pay all they can afford to. The savings banks of other states may not be so secure as those in New York state. Possibly some of them may not be savings banks at all, but private banks under the name of savings banks. These I would avoid.

High Rates of Interest or Dividends.

Most people are looking for high rates of interest or stocks that pay big dividends, but the fact is, that when large interest is paid or large dividends it is usually an indication that the security is poor. Six per cent. is considered a good dividend and a good rate of interest the world over. If any man or any company is willing to pay more than six per cent. it indicates that his credit is poor or that he is in great need of money. I know of men who have rejected the stock of a sound and prosperous company, the stock of which could have been purchased so that it would yield six per cent. annually, since these men preferred to buy stock that promised 15 per cent. dividends annually. The difference between these two stocks is that the one

NO COFFEE

The Doctor Said.

Coffee slavery is not much different from alcohol or any other drug. But many people don't realize that coffee contains a poisonous, habit-forming drug—caffeine.

They get into the habit of using coffee, and no wonder, when some writers for respectable magazines and papers speak of coffee as "harmless."

Of course it doesn't paralyze one in a short time like alcohol, or put one to sleep like morphine, but it slowly acts on the heart, kidneys and nerves, and soon forms a drug-habit, just the same and one that is the cause of many overlooked ailments.

"I wish to state for the benefit of other coffee slaves," writes a Vt. young lady, "What Postum Food Coffee has done for me."

"Up to a year ago I thought I could not eat my breakfast if I did not have at least two cups of coffee, and sometimes during the day, if very tired, I would have another cup."

"I was annoyed with indigestion, heart trouble, bad feeling in my head, and sleeplessness. Our family doctor, whom I consulted, asked me if I drank coffee, I said I did and could not get along without it."

"He told me it was the direct cause of my ailments, and advised me to drink Postum. I had no faith in it, but finally tried it. The first cup was not boiled long enough and was distasteful, and I vowed I would not drink any more."

"But after a neighbor told me to cook it longer I found Postum was much superior in flavor to my coffee. I am no longer nervous, my stomach troubles have ceased, my heart action is fine, and from 105 pounds weight when I began Postum, I now weigh 133 pounds. I give all the credit to Postum as I did not change my other diet in any way." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

6 per cent. dividends is perfectly trustworthy and reliable, while the other offering 15 per cent. was not at all trustworthy or reliable.

In Times of Plenty Prepare for Reverses.

The Bible tells us of the seven years of famine in Egypt. This famine caught the people unprepared and was disastrous. In this age famines are not so liable to occur, but financial reverses have come and will continue to come at periods of from ten to twenty years apart. Therefore when money is easy and everything is prosperous look ahead to the possibility of dull times when there are many who cannot get work, when men are thrown out of employment, when money is scarce and factories idle.

Questions of interest will be cheerfully answered in this department.

Many farmers when solicited to subscribe for a first-class agricultural paper reply that they already are so overloaded with papers that they have not time to read them, says "Field and Farm." This may be true, but nevertheless it is the strongest condemnation that can be brought against the papers themselves. The man who really likes a paper will find time to read it and anyone who does not find time to read his papers is taking a lot that are not worth reading. The thing to do is to take fewer papers and these only the best ones. The largest expense of a paper is the time it takes to read it, therefore, it is wise to subscribe only for those papers that give much in little, that touch the vital spot, that tell just what you want to know and tell it from a thoroughly practical knowledge on the part of the writer of the subject under discussion. Speaking for ourselves, we receive probably more than 300 so-called agricultural journals but are free to confess that we do not read more than four or five of them, for the reason that they are not worth reading and life is too short to monkey with such trash.

Ask your children and wife if Green's Fruit Grower is the paper they like to read. Now is the time to decide fully.

Horticultural Notes.

Wood ashes make an excellent fertilizer for the lawn or garden. Apply at the rate of one to two tons an acre. An ordinary barrel will hold about 200 pounds.

Experiments have proven that trees set 40x40 feet apart yield more apples per acre than those set 30x30 feet, although a much less number of trees to the acre.

The standard apple barrel in this country has a 17 1-2 inch head, 23 1-2 inch stave and 64 inches for overbulge, outside measurement, and holds an average of about 118 quarts.

Winter injury to orchard trees could be avoided to a great extent by keeping the trees in a thrifty, vigorous condition. Weak, unhealthy trees are less able to stand extremes of temperature than thrifty ones.

A New Jersey farmer has discovered that it pays to grow fruit for the fancy trade. His apples are Baldwins and Kings carefully selected and packed in boxes lined with corrugated paper and then with tissue inside of that. The apples are polished to bring out the beauty of their coloring and then placed in regular rows, three layers deep, eighty-four apples to the box.

In Connecticut irrigation increased the total yield of strawberries in one case 177 per cent., and in another case 155 per cent. The irrigated berries were larger, but a little later than the non-irrigated ones, but they brought 2 cents more a quart in the open market. Where irrigation is practiced the water should be applied to the furrows about the fruiting time, and allowed slowly to flow down them rather than by flooding.

As the result of experiments at the Massachusetts experiment station, the following would seem to be the best method of peach tree pruning:

1. Prune peach trees moderately, removing not more than one-third to one-half the previous year's annual growth, when the wood has been injured by freezing.

2. When only the fruit buds are killed, the wood being uninjured and the trees in good condition, prune severely, cutting back the annual growth to two or three buds. It may be expedient to cut some branches back even into two or three-year-old wood.

Is there a brief period in every man's life, who has passed the age of 55, and not reached 62, when the heart and brain refuse to respond to crises and fatal errors, impossible at any other period, are committed?

Who would not give an atom to prevent What he would give a thousand worlds to cure?

STEVENS



You "get the jump" on frogs if you use a quick-acting, straight-shooting Stevens Rifle. Its records for accuracy in official tests is unapproached by any other make.

Use a Stevens and get results in frog shooting—the severest test of reliability in firearms. Here is a list that should interest you:

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Crack Shot	\$4
Little Krag	\$5
Favorite No. 17	\$6

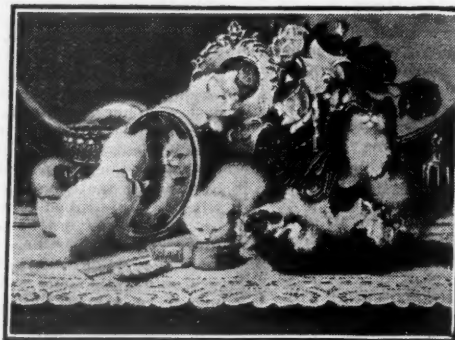
Send 4 cents in stamps to cover postage for our FREE CATALOG—it tells all about guns, rifles, pistols, ammunition, sights, targets, reborning old barrels, and a hundred things a sportsman wants to know.

For 6 cents in stamps we will mail our artistic ten-color lithograph. It is an attractive hunting scene worthy of space on any wall.

Don't let your dealer persuade you some other is as good. Insist on "Stevens." You can order direct from us if you find any difficulty. We send any "Stevens" firearms express prepaid, on receipt of catalog price.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO., 375 Pine Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A.

FREE!



FREE!

"Playful Kittens." One of the cute kittens is looking into a hand mirror, another listening to the ticking of a clock, another is tasting of the cream, another catches the odor of the beautiful roses, while the fifth touches a glove, carrying out the actions of the *Five Senses* which the picture represents.

Rich in coloring, exquisite in execution, the original is one of the best animal-life paintings. Our reproduction is an exact duplicate in every tint and color. Size, 15 x 20 inches.

OUR OFFER: Farm and Home, our 32 page semi-monthly, now reaches over 400,000 homes. To introduce it into thousands of homes where it is not now taken, we will send you FARM AND HOME six months for only 20 cents (two dimes or ten 2-cent stamps). Further, if you will send us at the same time the name of one other person to whom we can send a free sample copy of FARM AND HOME, we will send you postpaid, this beautiful work of art.

MORE STILL. You will also receive our beautiful Illustrated Premium List, containing over 200 useful articles and the most remarkable offers ever made. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions.

Address, mentioning this paper,

FARM and HOME,

Chicago, Ill.,

or

Springfield, Mass.

STOP! LISTEN! LOOK!

Here is something to your advantage. We have just printed a new book on fruit growing partly made up from "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing" and partly of other information for fruit growers, which we offer to mail you free, providing you send us \$1.00 without delay, upon receipt of which we will extend your subscription to Green's Fruit Grower for three years. No matter when your subscription expires, send the \$1.00 and your subscription will be extended for three years and you will get this book on fruit culture as a gift.

Do not delay. Address at once

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

AUNT HANNAH'S REPLIES.

Advice About Weddings.



Do you favor big wedding receptions after the ceremony has been performed at the church?—L. C. B.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: When a loved daughter or son is about to be married it is not surprising that the father, mother, brothers, and sisters desire to make

the occasion a notable one. They are therefore inclined to have a church wedding and a reception after, all of which in connection with the dress-making and the many details connected with the affair which cannot be thought of or listed in advance makes a surprising amount of work for the parties immediately concerned and for other members of the family. The entire house must be turned upside down. In most instances the furniture must be taken out and removed to the barn or some other building to make room for visitors. Then the wedding invitations make a lot of work, the amount of labor connected with them cannot be foretold, and is only appreciated by those who have had experience. Not only must the bride be equipped with a special wardrobe but also the ladies and gentlemen who are intimately associated with her in the affair. Then there are guests, relatives of the family, who come from a distance and are to be entertained. Take the affair altogether, when it is completed all are astonished at the amount of work necessary, and the consequent drain upon the vitality not only of the bride, but also upon every member of the family. Then if the house maid is sick or absent, for any reason, the strain is even greater.

As a result of all the planning and the work, the anxiety and the fear that everything will not go off just as it was expected, when the order was given for the wedding, the bride in most cases is almost prostrated and about to collapse with nervous prostration, and the condition of the bridegroom is often almost as critical. Then after all the expense and all the worry and work, after the bridal pair have stood for two hours almost ready to faint, receiving congratulations, when they are about to leave the home on their wedding journey, comes the most distressing feature of all, which is comparatively an affair of recent years, taking the place of the old fashioned horning, which consists of an attempt made by the guests to prevent the bride and groom leaving the house in peace and quietness. At a recent wedding this attempt to be funny at the expense of the bride and groom, caused the bride to faint, and the bridegroom to burst into tears, on account of the nervous excitement of the moment, in addition to all the calls, work and worry that had gone before. Such so-called merry-making at the close of a wedding is an act of barbarism, of folly and lacking in good taste and good sense. A newly-married couple should at least be allowed to leave the parental home in peace and quietness. I have known brides who were so overtaken by the detail work of preparing for their weddings as to fall into a decline from which they never recovered. The remedy is to simplify everything and not to attempt so much that is unnecessary.

After the Wedding.

The above was written before a recent wedding service of a near and dear friend at the church. What I write now is written after the marriage at the church at which there were issued 600 invitations and the reception at the house which was largely attended. After the present experience I conclude that it is desirable under some pretext to get together my relatives and friends occasionally.

As we get older our relatives and friends become more estranged. We see less of them year by year, and really do not realize how many there are living not far distant who are connected by ties of relationship, and how many are interested in us as friends. These were my impressions as the marriage ceremony was about to be performed at the church. When I looked over the audience and noticed the large number of relatives I was surprised that there were so many. I was surprised also at the number of eminent people and worthy people who had been more or less successful in various enterprises who were present on this occasion. It occurred to me that it was desirable for every family, who could afford the expense, to occasionally get together their friends and relatives, and I know of no better occasion than at the wedding of one of the family. But if there was no wedding I concluded that the gathering

should be arranged not only to take an inventory of the number of friends and relatives, but to make them feel that we have an interest in them, and that perhaps they should have an interest in us. So that no matter if considerable expense is incurred at a church wedding, followed by a reception at the house, this money can be wisely expended in the way I have indicated.

We should not be satisfied to live for ourselves alone. We should be public spirited, and so far as we are able should do something to promote the interests of society at large of which we are all members. If we confine ourselves entirely to our own family we will fail to do our duty to our relatives and acquaintances. Elderly people have a duty to perform to the younger members of society. When you who are older were once young you were entirely dependent upon more elderly people for social functions, and perhaps for that particular social function where you met the young women who became your wives.

Another thought on this occasion was that as we go through life we are constantly receiving social favors, and also favors of other kinds, which we would like to reciprocate, and this we can do by inviting these people to a social function, similar to the one just experienced. The marriage of a son or daughter is a notable event in any family. It is a notable event first of all to the bride and bridegroom, who throughout all the coming years will look back with vivid recollections to the marriage assembly, and to the happy celebration which occurred when their hearts and hands were forever united. To the father and mother also this is an era in their lives, and they are not apt to regret the expenditure of considerable vitality and expense in making the event a notable one. A wedding is also of great interest to all the friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom. It was ever thus and will continue to be so until the end of the world.

In imagination we can picture the scene in Cana where Christ blessed the wine, and if our imagination does us good service we will picture it as very similar to the one which has occurred in our own family. Marriage is a great

event. Consider for a moment how notable the event. In this marriage two young people, soon to take up the realities of life, set about the great work of establishing a home around which so many noble and inspiring thoughts, acts and deeds center; how important then that the young woman shall have chosen the right man for her husband, and how important that the young man shall have chosen the right woman for his wife. Our nation, the nations of the world, are made up of homes. Were it not for these homes we could have no national life.

Let us not be loth then to celebrate such a notable event to the best of our ability.

How Apples Are Dried at Rochester, N. Y.

All the evaporators in Western New York are running full time in an effort to handle the large crop of apples available this year for evaporated stock, says "Post Express." The proprietors are making extra haste in order that the bulk of the supplies will be out of the way before winter sets in, as they have learned by experience that it is expensive to run a desiccating plant in cold weather on account of the extra amount of fuel needed. While it is expected that some of the smaller evaporators will close by Thanksgiving, it is feared that others will have to run later in order to take care of the large crop.

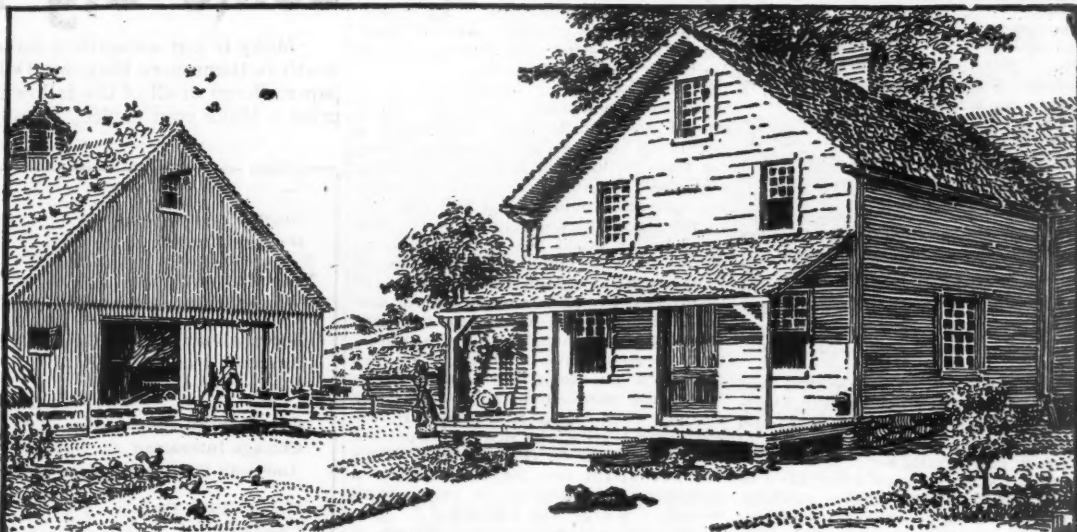
The demand for evaporated and dried fruits is said to be increasing each year, as a larger proportion of people are gradually learning that fruit so prepared can be used in the winter just as well as canned stock. As this industry is not developed to its full extent, it is said that the outlook is promising for the trade. Strange as it may appear foreigners have grasped the value of evaporated fruit more than many Americans. In Germany a great amount of evaporated stock particularly apples, is used. In properly evaporated fruit there is said to be no loss of the pleasant or valuable properties, but, on the other hand, there is an actual increase of fruit sugar, from the fact that evaporation is essen-

tially a ripening process, the development of sugar ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. in different fruits, as determined by chemical analysis. By the process of evaporation, properly conducted, in a few hours juices are quickly matured, the maximum development of sugar is secured, and water pure and simple is evaporated, the change being analogous to the transition of the grape to the sweeter raisin, or the acid green apple to ripeness, with corresponding delicacy. The cell structures remain unbroken, and the articles when placed in the rejuvenating bath of fresh water, return to their original form, color and consistency.

All through the apple belt of Western New York, there are scattered many evaporating plants, and a trip through any one of them, well pays one for his trouble. In evaporating cut fruits such as apples, pears, and peaches, the correct method is to subject them to currents of dry heated air, so as to dry the cut surfaces quickly and prevent discoloration, form an artificial skin or cover, and hermetically seal the cells containing the acids and starch, which yield glucose or fruit sugar. This principle is demonstrated in nature's laboratory, in the curing of the raisin, fig, and date, which are dried in their natural skins—a process not applicable to cut fruits—in a tropical climate, during the rainless season, by natural dry, hot air, in the sun; though a crude and slow process, the development of glucose or grape sugar, is almost perfect.



Yes, it is true. We offer Green's Fruit Grower three years for \$1.00 and if you send in your subscription without delay we will send you as a gift Green's book, 50 pages, just printed, entitled "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," with several pages devoted to how to propagate all kinds of fruit, plants, vines and trees, also pages devoted to instructions for beginners in fruit growing. Simply return this clipping with \$1.00 with your name and address plainly written.



Farmers in the Southwest are getting rich on the increasing value of their farms.

Not so very many years ago Illinois and Iowa land sold for ten dollars an acre. More recently Nebraska lands sold at that price. Look at them now. What makes them so high? The land is no better than it was then. What caused the price to go up? People—nothing but people and lots of them. History will repeat itself in the Southwest—only it will not take so long. The Southwest is growing very fast; much faster than any other section of the United States. The land in the Southwest is just as good as Illinois, Iowa or Nebraska land. But there is more land than people, that's the only reason it's so cheap. How long do you think it will take the Southwest to get as many people to the farm acre as Illinois or Iowa? Just about five years—ten at the very outside. When that time comes you will have to pay just as much for land in the Southwest as you would pay in Illinois or Iowa.

Why not buy your farm in the Southwest now—when you can get it cheap—cheap enough for you to get a big one? A few years hence you will be looked upon just as the man who owns 640 acres in Illinois is looked upon to-day—a substantial, well-to-do, leading member of your community.

We publish for FREE distribution illustrated books about Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. Tell me what particular state or territory you are interested in and I will send you the book pertaining to it—together with any specific information you may ask for. Write to-day while you think of it.



A trip to the Southwest will make you enthusiastic about the country. The trip can be made at very small cost. On the first and third Tuesday of each month, very low rate round trip tickets will be on sale via the Rock Island-Frisco Lines. Write me about it. I can probably suggest a trip that will enable you to see the best of the country at the least cost.

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UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

ALASKA WOLVES DEVOURED WOMAN

THE SHOCKING FATE OF
DR. EMILY CHAMBERS.

Had a Longing for Adventure

Dr. Emily Chambers Who Undertook to Make a Journey Through Alaska Alone—Her Brother Made a Search Which Disclosed Her Fate.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower Christmas Issue.

Dr. Emily Chambers was a highly educated Wisconsin woman who ever longed for travel and adventure. Even as a child she indicated her impatience with the bounds of civilization, yet she finished her studies at a later period and finally left the home of her childhood for Dawson, Alaska. At this place she secured work in an office. But office life to her was unbearable. She longed to get away from civilization, to ford the streams, climb mountains and penetrate unbroken forests, her object being to write a book relating her experience.

There are few women who would start out on an expedition expected to continue all summer, through a wild and unfrequented region, without guide or protector. It has been thought remarkable that another lady, Mrs. Wallace, should have started through the northland with an experienced guide and no other escort, to be absent six months, traversing a barren wilderness in search of her lost husband; but here is an instance of a young, refined and cultured woman starting out alone on an expedition even more hazardous than that of Mrs. Wallace.

Our heroine was urged by her friends and relatives not to undertake this journey. All means possible were used to dissuade her from the undertaking, but she could not be persuaded. Arguments and the forcible presenting of facts were alike unavailing. She had a call to the wild.

It is impossible to account for many of the freaks, fads and fancies of humanity. Many of them are the first symptoms of insanity, but for the most part they come from inheritance. Way back hundreds of years ago in this woman's family may have been found an individual who possessed similar peculiarities and eccentricities, and from this ancestry Mrs. Chambers received her inheritance in the desire to ramble and undertake that which would seem to others to be impossible and even absurd, involving almost certain destruction. If the case were that of a near relative of my own, I should have detained her from such a foolish enterprise, even though I had been compelled to use force.

On a bright, sunny day, July 24th, Mrs. Chambers set forth from Dawson, Alaska, on her fateful journey. What did her outfit consist of? Surely she could not carry much with her. She would have been foolish to have undertaken to carry a burden in the way of clothing, provision or a camping outfit, and yet she was to be gone for months where there were no houses, cabins or living creatures other than wild beasts. Wisely enough she encumbered herself simply with necessary clothing, a blanket, a rifle, which she could shoot with accuracy, a compass to tell in which direction she was going, and with fish hooks and lines.

You and I can imagine our feelings on leaving a comfortable home and pleasant companions on such a journey, but we cannot imagine those of Mrs. Chambers. There was no sadness in her departure. She was thinking of the enjoyment which she would experience in the mountain's solitude; thus cheerfully and with light, springing steps she bade goodbye to her friends and was soon lost from sight.

There is a charm in the wild woods and mountains. I am myself a lover of such resorts. Even I, who love my home and its surroundings far too well to leave it for any length of time, am fascinated with the deep, dark recesses of the forest, where it seems that man has never before entered. Here, surrounded by great rocks and trees, and the strange voices of many wild creatures, one seems so near to his Creator, and has such peculiar sensations he is loth to depart. Yes, there is a call to the wild in almost every human breast.

During the summer time in Alaska it is not difficult for a lone traveler to get food. There are berries of many kinds in abundance, small and large game can be shot any day, and the lakes and streams are filled with delicious fish waiting simply to be caught. Thus our

heroine did not suffer for food. When night came she would gather together branches of trees that had fallen and dried, and build a fire, near which on a couch of leaves she would sleep. This is not an uncommon method of living in the wild woods of the North. There are hunters and trappers who are roving through wild forests continually during the fall and winter, watching their traps eager for the pelts of fur bearing animals. These men traverse the woods without fear, and often sleep at night without a sheltering roof, and yet are seldom disturbed by wild beasts. Travelers in the North often sleep on beds of snow in fur-lined bags suffering no serious inconvenience.

A friend of mine, now living at Rochester, once made a journey on foot covering 300 miles across a wild country in Nova Scotia, where he did not see man or woman during the entire journey. Without shelter of any kind he passed the weeks and months joyously and in vigorous health, returning in safety, but this man had in view a point of civilization which he was to reach at the end of his journey. In this respect he differed from Mrs. Chambers.

But it is not unusual for experienced frontier men to disappear in the wild wood lands never to be seen or heard of again. In early days a well-known young man, at home anywhere in the wilderness, living in peace with his family on a cattle ranch seventy miles east from Denver, Colorado, galloped away on his fleet horse to cut short a ride to a distant point rather than to follow a circuitous road. He was never seen afterwards, though hundreds searched for traces of him alive or dead. Hundreds of people have lost their lives by getting lost in the woods of the Adirondack mountains, twelve hours' ride from New York city. No trace of some of these men has ever been discovered. Some of these lost men were experienced mountain guides. Not all were lost by being dazed or bewildered. Many met with accident or were suddenly faced by a big black bear which made short work of them. Some were overtaken with sudden fatal sickness. Such events are not surprising when we consider that even in our largest cities men disappear, never to be heard from again. My friend, a Rochester man, never saw or heard from his son after his departure from Rochester for New York city.

If you and I in traversing an almost unknown region with a party of friends should accidentally come upon such a person as our heroine, tramping alone far from civilization, in danger of being overtaken by fatal sickness or depredating animals, would we not feel that she would eagerly seek our protection? But our heroine would not under such conditions have accepted protection, and it is somewhat doubtful if she would have been pleased to have met a party of this kind. She was not looking for the companionship of man, nor for anything that he could give. She was in fact chasing a phantom.

Well the short summer of Alaska was closing. One day as Mrs. Chambers was gathering berries, she saw the departing form of a wolf in the distance. This did not alarm her for she had on a previous occasion seen not only a wolf but other savage wild animals.

The next day she caught a glimpse of the same wolf, as she supposed, and the next day the wolf was seen again in the distance skulking away. Then it occurred to her to ask the question, "have I seen three wolves or was this the one wolf that I first saw?" On she marched, as yet unconscious of danger, with no longing for returning; day by day the number of wolves kept increasing. Then she was surprised by the falling of snow. It did not seem possible to her that the summer had passed, and yet such was the case. This, and the uneasy feeling caused by the more frequent and bold appearance of wolves compelled our heroine to erect a rough cabin. This in one sense was a fatal proceeding and yet it was necessary. While she slept without a roof, the fire burning so near her kept away the wolves; but the logs and sticks of her cabin shielded the light throughout the night so that in the darkness the



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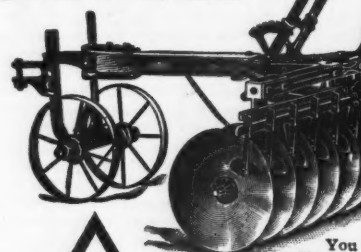
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wolves drew nearer and nearer. They had long since scented their prey and had followed her for weeks as they follow the wounded deer or the sick bear, until the moment comes when they can with comparative safety feed upon their prey.

If Mrs. Chambers could have kept awake she would have repulsed the wolves with her rifle, but after long absence of rest, sleep fell upon her, and in that moment the wolves broke in and seized their prey.

Did you ever see that which was left after a pack of wolves had fed upon a man or woman? I can never forget a painting on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago, representing in the distance a pioneer's cottage at night, with a candle burning in the window to light the loved husband home from his journey. In the foreground were a pack of wolves that had just fed upon the body of this husband and father. There were blood stains upon the white snow, here and there a bone, and in one place a skull; no more.

Five years after this event Prof. Hewitt, a brother of Dr. Emily Chambers, started on a journey to discover if possible the fate of his sister. Recently he returned to his home in Wisconsin, after a search in the frozen north, covering a period of two years, bringing with him a few bones, and remnants of his sister's dress, which proved conclusively the sad tragedy which had overtaken that unfortunate woman. Near these was found a brief record of her experiences which it was her intention to enlarge upon and publish.

Cocoa-nut Caramels.—For these grind in your meat grinder a package of cocoa-nut very fine. Put a pound of granulated sugar and a half a cup of water into a saucepan and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Wipe down the sides of the sauce pan and boil until it spins a thread. Lift a little with a spoon and drop it into ice water. If you can roll it into a little ball in your fingers it is sufficiently boiled. Take it carefully from the fire and allow it to stand a little while, then add a teaspoonful of vanilla and the chopped cocoa-nut. Turn it into a square buttered pan and pat it out into the thickness of an inch. While it is still warm mark it into squares. When cold break it. Roll each bit in waxed paper for facilitating its eating in the drawing room.

The famous Everton taffy of Scotland is made very simply, and is one of the most wholesome of sweets for children. Take one pound of white sugar, a quarter of a pound of butter and about a half a cup of water. Boil in a heavy pan on a very slow fire and stir only when necessary to prevent sticking to the pan. Test in cold water, and when drops become hard it is ready to be poured into a well-buttered tin. Do not use a plate.

We have set out several acres of orchard during the past few years. In purchasing the stock we had nothing to do with agents, we found greater satisfaction from dealing direct with reliable nurserymen.—W. H. Crews, Trenton, Canada, in "Canadian Horticulturist."



Our Canadian neighbors are rejoicing in prosperity also.—From Toronto World.

Good Cider Vinegar.

Cider vinegar of superior flavor is a salable article in any market, and one might do worse than turning some of the surplus apples into first-class vinegar. In order to make good vinegar it is essential that the apples should be free from rot and green ones, which are generally used to make the average so-called cider. A few decayed and green apples may not affect the sale or even the quality of cider, but they cannot be allowed to enter into cider that is going to be converted into vinegar. The juice of the apples must have a proper supply of sugar, the base for all good vinegar, and it is the lack of this that makes so much cider spoil instead of souring and turning into vinegar. Many have had cider that would keep all winter and taste a deep bitter, but no trace of vinegar in it. One frequently sees all sorts of things recommended to put in such cider to turn it. The fact is that it is impossible to make even the weakest vinegar out of such stuff.

Usually such cider ferments, and the little sugar in it is soon destroyed, and there is no trace of acetic acid, the real base of good vinegar. It is the vinous fermentation of the sugar in the cider that forms alcohol in the vinegar, and if this process does not take place vinegar will not be the result.

In buying cider party to drink it as a beverage and later to convert it into vinegar, a guarantee should be required that it has been made out of pure, whole ripe apples. In this way one receives assurance that good vinegar can be made. The difficulty is not in making good vinegar. It is all in the selection of the right apples for the work. Do this, and avoid the compounds recommended for turning cider into vinegar, and you will be sure to have the best vinegar made.

The Lawyer—H'm; and so you think you would like to be a lawyer, hey?

The Boy—Yes, sir. You see me folks object to me bein' a highway robber.

Buying Seeds and Nursery Stock.

At this season of the year the farmer should know what seeds and nursery stock of all kinds and varieties, he will need in the spring.

Make out a list of nursery stock, including small fruits, ornamentals, etc., that you wish to plant, and send to some reliable dealer for an estimate of cost. If your list is small, try and club with your neighbors; in this way considerable can be saved. Oftentimes stock can be had in this way much less than catalogue prices; and the same with farm and garden seeds. It is a good plan to get catalogues of several leading seeds-men. Much valuable information can be gained by a careful perusal of these catalogues. Do not depend upon some wandering agent for your stock of any kind. The farmers of this country are fleeced out of thousands of dollars every year in this way. For example, the other day a well-dressed man appeared with a horse and carriage of the latest pattern, and wanted to sell a hundred strawberry plants. These plants were a wonderful variety. All you had to do was to bore 100 holes in a barrel, fill the barrel with earth, set plant in each hole, water frequently and in berry season you would be rewarded with over a barrel of berries, and all he asked for these 100 common strawberry plants was the modest sum of \$10. They could be bought express paid, of any reliable grower for \$1. Yet this man found enough farmers ignorant enough to support him in the best of style.—New York "Tribune."

Should Large Fruit Trees Be Planted?

An experience of many years among trees leads me to say that there is no greater mistake than the planting of fruit trees of too large a size. A large tree can be removed with tolerable success if prepared for it by digging around it a season in advance and severing some of its roots. But to expect to remove a large-sized one and have it live and grow as well as smaller is out of the question. I have seen many a hundred pear trees of but three or four years old transplanted, and if they but held a few leaves for the first season it was deemed satisfactory, because there were so few roots to sustain them. How, then, can a much larger tree, with generally no more roots, be expected to sustain a top two or three times larger than the other? It has been proved over and over again by large planters, that if two trees are transplanted, one three years old and the other six years, the smaller one will overtake the larger one in the course of five or six years. This is because the larger tree having but few roots, cannot receive supply enough from them to enable it to make fresh shoots.—"Practical Farmer."

There are 22,000 acres of apple orchards in Wayne county, N. Y., with over 1,000,000 bearing trees. Dry houses by the hundred are running in full blast all over the county, and men, women and children find ready employment at good wages.

Obedience is the bond of rule.—Tennyson.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1906.

EDITORIAL

Good looks are sometimes fatal.

An artful dodger should dodge saloons.

Pies have killed more men than bullets.

Talk is not always so cheap as it appears.

Charity should begin at home but it should not end there.

If the good die young, gossipers should live to a ripe old age.

Nature cures many diseases for which the doctor gets credit.

In preparing for a rainy day why not invest money in a little farm?

Practicing economy is something that most people are planning to do to-morrow.

We often hear about the self-made man but how about the self-made woman?

There are more things in city sausages, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy.

Success is not in the getting but in the strength of character secured in the struggle for success.

The small man should not attempt to eat so much watermelon or manage such big affairs as his big brother.

As regards woman's rights how would it do to have congress composed entirely of women and the senate of men.

How discouraging to consider that the greatest works of man are seldom appreciated during the life time of the worker.

Repair the barn. Reshingle the leaky roof. Patch up where the cold wind and snow beat in. It doesn't pay to keep shivering horses, cows and poultry.

In pruning trees do not forget to cover the wound caused by cutting off large branches with ordinary lead paint, otherwise rotting will begin at this point.

Red breasted grosbeak is one of the birds that consume the potato beetle. How many readers have ever seen a grosbeak or know it from many other birds?

Do not forget that unleached wood ashes is a special fertilizer for all kinds of fruits, plants, vines or trees, and that often leached wood ashes are beneficial. When applied spread the fertilizer broadcast over the entire surface as far as the branches of the trees extend.

Wasteful people pour soap suds on wash days into the drain not realizing that it is a valuable fertilizer which can profitably be applied to fruit trees and flower beds, but do not apply when hot.

The Northern Spy apples sent by Joseph Harris to Queen Victoria, which she announced were the finest she had ever seen, were grown in an orchard near Rochester in fertile soil, received no cultivation except that given by the rooting of a large herd of swine.

Beware of the man who is always ready with a good excuse.

Teach the children to respect life. No matter whether the life is in a flowering plant, tree or in the butterfly, worm, bee, bird or squirrel. Teach the children that life is something that God only can bestow. Teach them that life is something not to be wantonly destroyed.

If the value of a single fruit tree were known and appreciated more trees would be planted in every town, county and state in the Union. One fruit tree costing 20c will add largely to the beauty and attractiveness of any home. One apple may produce enough apples to supply a large family for six months. The man who plants one fruit tree is liable to plant more when he learns its value.

Notice that the fruit tree which stands alone in a field or garden spreads its branches far on every side and is inclined to bear more fruit than if located in an orchard where it is crowded on every side. I believe in close planting with the view of taking out every other tree when they become of large size.

Bug in the Ear.—A bug which had entered the ear of a man causing great pain was removed by saturating absorbent cotton with chloroform, placing it over the ear, after which the patient reclined on a pillow so that the fumes of the chloroform would rise and enter the ear. In a few minutes the bug was found to have dropped upon the cotton, having completely collapsed from the fumes of the anesthetic. Be careful how you probe the ear with pins or anything else.

No one should wait for mellowness before picking fruit. A specimen of fruit may be matured and yet not mellow. It is claimed that cultivation about a bearing fruit tree is of less consequence than that the ground be made fertile, but in my opinion in most instances cultivation is of more importance than fertility.

Great Banquets.—History tells us that in past ages kings who oppressed the people with excessive taxation, and thus kept them poor suffering from the necessities of life, would often attempt to secure the good opinion of certain subjects by inviting them to a great feast. Charles the First at one of these feasts provided 1,500 oxen, 7,000 sheep, 1,200 calves, 6,800 lambs, 300 pieces of bacon, 17,640 chickens, 9,000 pullets, 5,640 hens and 3,000 capons, 1,680 geese, 36,400 bushels of wheat, 25,200 gallons of wine, 71,400 gallons of beer, 46,640 pounds of butter, to say nothing of the pheasants, quails, grouse, hares and other game by tens of thousands, and scores of tons of fish and venison. Even bigger feasts than this are told of in history. What folly. Far better would it have been for these rulers to have lived less extravagantly, and in this and other ways lessened the taxes and lightened the burdens of the common people. A wise ruler would not wait, as the ruler of Russia has waited, until the people rise up in mutiny and revolution before relaxing taxes, and withholding vast landed estates, so that the poor people could live in peace and plenty.

Fruit as Food.—The great naturalists Linnaeus and Sir Richard Owens discovered long ago that the teeth of man and other peculiarities of his make-up indicated that early man, our ancestors, lived almost entirely on fruits, grain, nuts and roots or other vegetables, and that they did not live on a meat diet. Many have the idea that they must eat meat in order to be strong, but the horse and the cow are strong and they eat little but grain and grass. The Chinaman living entirely on rice can carry the beef-eating Englishman where he could not carry himself on his own feet. Young people who are active and outdoors much of the time can eat meat with apparent impunity, but as we increase in age we will be wise if we give up meat eating partially, if not entirely.

Many people who do not forget to feed their chickens, cows or horses forget to feed the trees of the apple, pear, peach and plum which have produced large crops of fruit for many years.

Joseph J. Stouffer, of Ohio, asks how cider is made into vinegar in large quantities, the wholesale price and prices received per barrel.

Reply: I have no definite information on this subject further than I have seen a factory in which fresh cider was allowed to drip through shavings slowly and afterwards allowed to drop perhaps 100 feet through the air into a tank by which process, perhaps with some variation, apple juice was converted into vinegar in a few hours or days. But I would not advise any one to attempt to make vinegar by this process without careful investigation and a personal visit to such a factory. I do not know the price received for such vinegar. My opinion has been that it is difficult to get pure cider vinegar of any wholesale factory, and that pure cider vinegar such as farmers make is not profitable to the farmers who make it, for they have to sell it at wholesale in competition with the large wholesale vinegar manufacturers. The Fruit Products company of Rochester, N. Y., can give you information, but I doubt if they would do so, or if any other company would tell you of their secret process.

Higher Prices for Farms.—Farm lands have increased in price during the last few years to the extent of many millions of dollars over the country at large. This is partly owing to the fact that rural people have adapted themselves to the changed conditions made necessary by the opening of vast western territories where corn and wheat can be produced far more cheaply than in many other portions of the country. But another reason for higher prices of land is that the great western plains have been developed and there seems at present to be no new territory to be opened up as farming districts. Another reason is, when men have accumulated a fortune, they have difficulty in finding a safe investment for their money. One of the most difficult undertakings for a business man is to find a safe investment. Men of large experience in business have found that real estate is the safest of all investments. City real estate is subject to severe taxation and is always in danger of burning, therefore good improved farms are looked upon as one of the safest investments that a man can make. Aside from the safety of investments in farm lands is the satisfaction and pleasure in the feeling that you are the owner of 100 acres or more of fertile land.

Cold Storage Houses.

The Illinois experiment station has reported the details of building a storage house capable of holding 2,500 barrels of apples and dependent upon ice for controlling the temperature. This house was built as simply and cheaply as possible, and for the most part by unskilled labor. It cost when completed \$3,430.40. During the season 2,000 barrels of apples were placed in it by October 5th and seventy tons of ice put in the refrigerator. The temperature of the storage room fell rapidly after the ice was put in to about 33 degrees F., and this temperature, or a little lower, was maintained throughout the experiment. The cost of storage per barrel of fruit in this building up to April 23d, or about seven months, was 19.1 cents, or 30.9 cents less than the usual charge for apple storage. Based upon these results, it is estimated that the building, if stored to its full capacity each year, would pay for itself in five years.

The fruit in the building was examined from time to time during storage. Without exception it kept well. "There was no scald, no withering. The fruit remained plump and in perfect condition, and the percentage of rotten fruits was very small." The results are believed to plainly show the utility of buildings of this character cooled by ice.



—From Collier's Weekly.

Reply to Jennie E. Archer, Vt.: In reply I will say that by beheading or dehorning trees I mean cutting off the entire top, leaving simply stubs about 3 to 5 feet long. This dehorning works better on peach trees than on any other kind of tree, but it is sometimes practiced on all kinds of fruit trees that are badly attacked by San Jose scale. This leaves but a small surface to go over with the wash or spray that destroys the scale. Dehorning is also used to give life to a peach orchard.

I would wait until spring before cutting back plants or trees set out this fall.

Poultry for the Holidays.—If you intend to send any dressed turkeys, ducks, geese or fowls to the city markets during the holidays, see that they are in prime condition, that you may get the highest price. It is likely that the market will be flooded with poor stock that will sell at such a low price as to hardly pay the freight and commission.

Cement as Building Material.

The striking masons who have made so much trouble in New York city in preventing the completion of buildings, are complaining about the cement blocks so freely used now for foundations and often for the entire walls of a building, chimneys, etc. It is easy to see that these masons are hit in a sore spot. The fact is that almost any one can build a concrete foundation for a house by boarding up temporarily a place where the cellar wall is to be located and filling in the space between, forming a 15-inch concrete wall. It is possible for others than masons to lay the concrete blocks above the ground for house foundations. Thus the work of the mason is somewhat interfered with by the free use of cement, further lessening cost.

The increased use of Portland cement in every department has been gradual but permanent until now the full value of concrete has become known and appreciated.

It has recently been discovered that the vast blocks of stone used in building the pyramids of Egypt were made of cement, sand and gravel. The mystery of the ages has been the question, how did the Egyptians move such vast blocks to the top of the pyramids? They were not moved there at all, but were made in the place where they now stand by cement and gravel as we make it to-day.

The Romans used this cement thousands of years ago, but it became a lost art, and for hundreds of years was forgotten. This cement is made by grinding and burning limestone found near Rochester, N. Y., and many other parts of the country. There is no difficulty in even the inexperienced using this cement successfully. A sack of Portland cement thoroughly mixed, one part of cement to three parts of sand and gravel, placed in a bag and sunk in a river will in a few hours make a block of stone. In this way foundations can be built in the water or in the mud at the bottom of a river.

Just above Niagara Falls a leaning tower was built of concrete 100 feet high on a strong platform. This tower leaned towards the river. When completed the foundation was removed and the solid block of stone was allowed to fall into the river, thus damming the stream and causing the water to run freely into a sluice way, showing one of the many ways in which Portland cement can be used. It is of special value to every farmer and fruit grower.

The following is said to be a good way to mix whitewash so it will not rub off: Mix one-half pailful of lime and water ready to put on the wall, then take one-quarter pint of flour, mix it up with water; then pour on it boiling water sufficient quantity to thicken it; pour while hot into the whitewash; stir it together and it is ready for use.

Beet has more nourishment in it than any other cultivated root except the potato.

GREEN'S BIG OFFER

IF YOU will secure three new subscribers for Green's Fruit Grower at 33 1-3 cents each, that is \$1.00 for three new subscribers, we will send you Green's Fruit Grower for one year free for your trouble in getting the three subscribers for us, and will thank you for your kindness and loyalty. Any subscriber can with very little trouble show the last copy of Green's Fruit Grower to neighbors and friends and secure three subscriptions for us at this reduced price of 33 1-3 cents each, and thus get their own yearly subscription to Green's Fruit Grower without any cost. 3 New Subscribers for \$1, and your own subscription one year to pay you for your work. Will you kindly do this for me?

C. A. GREEN, Editor.



EDITED BY MILDRED GREEN BURLEIGH.



MILDRED GREEN BURLEIGH.

What is Love?

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Albert W. Jones

"What is love, that you sing
With tender strain?
So even my thoughts ring
The same refrain."
"A hand to hold you tight,
And true and warm;
To guide your step aright,
And guard your form."
"A heart to beat for you
And you alone,
To leap as if it knew
Its thought were known."
"A soul to speed your way
On land and lee,
And to watch lest you stray
From love and me."

Housekeeping an Art.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

There are hundreds of thousands of young women through the country looking for profitable employment. Some of them are seeking positions as actresses, others as singers, some are learning to paint pictures, others are selling books, but the majority are working in offices or factories. I wonder that more of these women do not undertake the nearest thing at hand as a life work and that is the art of housekeeping. This is the logical work of woman, but is probably the last thing that she thinks of when looking about for a livelihood.

There are few expert housekeepers. Young women realize the importance of dress, manners and personal appearance generally but overlook the importance of housekeeping. Parents give their daughters every opportunity of an education and train them in the graces and accomplishments of good society, but overlook the greatest of all accomplishments, that of good housekeeping.

Being a good housekeeper does not mean to be a good cook, which is another branch of art, which I will not discuss here. To be a good housekeeper one must have tact in the employment and management of servants, and must have executive ability, which means the faculty of getting things done at the proper time. The rooms of the house will not remain in good order long. Every part of the house from cellar to garret must be continually supervised and rearranged or it will become disordered.

There is an opening for intelligent women as professional housekeepers, who can go from house to house, giving suggestions or directing how the house can be improved in the way of hanging pictures, arranging the furniture, the kind of furniture to purchase, the colors to introduce into the various rooms; how to sweep, to dust and how to guard against insects and the one hundred and one other things connected with good housekeeping.

There is great waste in every house. It has been said that the French woman can live on that which is wasted in almost every American home. This waste does not all occur in the kitchen. There is the injury to furniture, carpets, curtains, to the walls, pictures, waste in coal, gas, electricity and everything connected with the wear and tear of a home.

Secret of the Charming Woman.

One must be unconscious of self in order to be considered charming. Following the golden rule entitles a woman to be called charming. She must be good, or she cannot be charming, not on a long acquaintance. That is, where there is a lack of sincerity, it is easily discovered, perhaps not in the course of a few visits, but later on.

There is a difference in the true and the false ring of a coin. Think not to deceive. It is impossible. All exert an influence for good or evil upon those they come in contact with. Why not let it be the former? It is much the happier way. A pleasant impression never works harm to anyone, and lingers in the mind as long as the memory of the person lasts.

A charming woman takes a broad view of life. She cannot be narrow. She wounds not her friends with unkind words. If she chides, it is with a gentle manner.

To deserve to be called a charming woman, one must be charming to women as well as to men, otherwise the charm would be a very one-sided thing, so to speak. It is easy to charm a man in many cases, not so easy a woman.

Is there a woman so unfortunate as not to be charming to someone?—"McCall's Magazine."

Nut Fudge.—Three cupfuls of sea sugar and a cup and a half either of water or milk. Boil very slowly until perfect drops form when a little is dropped into cold water. Remove from fire and add a large tablespoonful of butter and some flavoring if preferred, though the delicate flavor of the sugar is delicious when combined with the nuts. Beat until very thick, and add a cupful of your favorite nuts broken into small bits. Turn into well buttered plate and mark in squares while still warm. It will break evenly when cool.

Walnut Layer.—This is a delicious taffy. Take one and one-half pints of walnut kernels and pound them very fine, one and a half pounds of brown sugar mixed with three-fourths of a cup of vinegar, and one-half a teaspoonful of gelatine dissolved in a little hot water. Place over a slow fire and cook until still. Pour half of the candy into a buttered tin, then spread the chopped walnuts over the top evenly, and add the remaining half of the candy to the layers. Mark into squares and break when cool.

Peanut Bar.—Two pounds of white sugar and a large pinch of cream of tartar dissolved in two gills of cold water. Cook over moderate fire until brittle, stirring in about a half an ounce of butter. If the inner skin of the peanuts is removed as well as the shell they are much more palatable. Put a thick layer into a well-buttered tin and pour the candy over, then leave to cool. Cut in bars about two inches long to half an inch wide.

Woman's Way of Knowing.—I speak of a woman's intuition; and while I speak of it and dare to call it perhaps her chief asset in business life, yet I acknowledge my inability to describe or analyze it. Somehow, when the Lord made woman, he gave her a peculiar insight into persons and matters that enables her to discern at once without logical deduction whether a man or a proposition is good or bad. You may ask her way and she will probably say, "because," and this may be the only reason she can give you, and yet I will risk the truth of my statement regarding this matter upon the experience of every man before me, if at some time in his life, if not many times, he has been forewarned against certain persons by a faithful wife, sister or mother, which would have been well for him to have heeded. A woman seems to have the power to divine the purpose that actuates or the insincerity lurking behind an affable smile or cordial handshake, and having this power of discernment she declines what many men would accept and what would and has been the ruination not only of men but of the institution they represent.

Where is it that all women are equally pretty? In the dark.

Have you seen it? No, it is just printed. It is a booklet by C. A. Green, 50 pages, entitled, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," "How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines," also the "A. B. C. of Fruit Growing," all under one paper cover. We offer to mail this booklet free to all who pay \$1.00 for three years subscription to Green's Fruit Grower who send in their subscription if sent in at once. Do not delay a moment. No matter when your subscription expires send in your subscription now and get this premium. Simply clip out this item and send it to us with \$1.00 with your name and address written plainly.

Hints to Housekeepers.

It is useful to remember in cooking potatoes that after the water has been strained off the pot should be given three or four sharp jerks so as to toss the potatoes. This has the effect of making them white and floury.

Rub the hands on a stick of celery after peeling onions, and the smell will be entirely removed.

Never wash combs; clean by brushing and pulling a piece of cotton through the teeth.

Mud stains may be removed from tan leather by rubbing them with slices of raw potato. When dry, polish in usual way.

For any one afflicted with consumption butter cookery, if plenty of fat can be digested, is one of the best ways of curing the disease in its early stage.

Salt and water used as a gargle will cleanse the palate and furred tongue. A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed ten minutes afterwards by a drink of cold water, often cures a sick headache. Salt hardens gums, makes teeth white and sweetens the breath.

A few drops of good perfume dropped on small pieces of pumice stone and put among clothes, keeps away moths.

In washing cotton dresses the color may be set by dissolving three gills of salt in four quarts of hot water. Let the material stay in the water until cold. In this way the colors will not fade. These garments should be ironed on the wrong side; this will do much toward restoring their freshness. Use nothing that will impart a gloss, as that is to be avoided. Another way to wash delicately colored cambrics and muslins is to boil two quarts of wheat bran an hour in soft water; let cool, strain, and then use in place of soap. Wash as usual and rinse twice in cold water.

To prevent stains on china rinse out well the cups, etc., in cold water first, then wash them in hot water. The water rinsing prevents the stains from the tannin in the tea or coffee becoming fixed, which they otherwise would if plunged into hot water.

Lamp chimneys and gas globes will last much longer if they are put in the wash boiler with enough cold water to cover them and then slowly boiled. That is, the water must be gradually allowed to reach the boiling point.

Matings never should be subjected to an oversupply of water. Care should be exercised toward keeping it unstained. When it becomes soiled, however, use a soft cloth well wrung out in a suds made of borax soap and water, and air thoroughly by leaving a window open until the spot is dried. Dampness must be removed from matting as speedily as possible. Use a pliable, not too stiff, broom for matting. Always sweep well first any flooring or floor covering which may be spotted or soiled and needs a damp application.

Lemons should always be well washed in warm water before they are grated, or if the peel is to be used. On close inspection it will be found that the outside of a lemon is anything but clean. To keep lemons from drying up, put them in a jar and cover them well with cold water. Change the water every three or four days and the lemons will keep ripe and juicy for a month.

If one cannot afford a hardwood floor, linoleum now comes in hardwood designs. After they are waxed on the floor it is hard to distinguish them from the hardwood.

White vaseline is good for keeping the lips soft and smooth. When cold sores appear apply a bit of absorbent cotton which has been saturated with spirits of camphor, which is more effective than camphor ice. Glycerine is also beneficial. The moment a cold sore appears take a dose of citrate of magnesia, which will cool the blood and put the system in better condition.

Candied nuts or fruit are very popular and very easily made. Put a pound of loaf sugar into a cup and a half of water and boil quickly. Take the shelled nuts or prepared fruit on the end of a meat skewer and dip them into the syrup and place on buttered plate. If cherries or any stony fruit are used they are much nicer if the stones are removed.

Femininities.

If you won't lend, don't borrow.

The finest thing in any home—good humor.

Working with a leaky gasoline stove is courting death.

There's a difference between being friendly and being familiar.

Some day children will be fed and reared as carefully as live stock.

Hot water washing makes wrinkles unless you use cold afterwards.

A girl somehow just can't help liking a man that her mother warns her against.

Evils of Girls' Gossip.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. E. M. Strachan.

There are two kinds of girls that gossip and say mean, slighting remarks about other girls. The first are of a low nature, who through jealousy and spite think they can injure and make people feel bad by rude speaking to the person, or behind the back. The second type of gossip is a good girl at heart, but is generally badly brought up.

The best way is never to say these things, then you will never have to repent. Always be a modest, loving, kind-hearted little lady and you will have friends of the right sort, like or admire you; no matter what a few foolish girls say in regard to your looks, dress or ways, if you are doing right, kind and sympathetic, helping your loved ones at home, or doing good acts abroad, you will feel happier and people will admire you, especially your gentlemen acquaintances.

A man does not like to hear one girl run down another. Men are generally more loyal to each other than that. I know that the majority of girls are little ladies, but we are speaking about the girls who are thoughtless.

I know of a man who was out walking one day, with a lady, a friend of his, whom he thought such a sweet dispositioned girl, one who would not say a hard word against anyone.

They passed a pretty girl on the street. The gentleman turned to his friend and said: "That was your friend Miss ——" "I hear she is a good singer, pretty isn't she?" The girl answered, "Oh, some think she is, I think she is awfully stuckup and I'm sure she paints and powders dreadfully."

A man by such remarks will size a girl up as jealous and thereby he will begin to take more notice to the accused one every time, whom probably he wouldn't have noticed so much before, and indeed often ends in marrying her, much to the chagrin of the other girl, who wonders, why the gentleman didn't want to marry her after she had run the other girl down so.

Some girls will never give a man an introduction to a friend and will always try to keep him away from girls, for fear they might win him away from her, what nonsense! If he truly loves her he will stay by her even if he knows one hundred other girls, and if he should prefer another to her, she should be too proud to try and keep him, as he is not the one meant for her to marry.

A girl would rather have him choose her from among many others, than to not know many girls, marry her and see the one she should have married after. I know of a case, where a young man of Quaker parents hadn't known many ladies. When he accepted his first position at 21 years of age he fell in love with the first girl that he saw most often. She was entirely unsuitable. They married and to-day are unhappy.

He is of an artistic nature, while the wife is not; he likes to find a lady educated, neat in dress, etc. His wife is coarse, sloppy in appearance, and laughs at his refined tastes; two years later he met the girl he should have married.

(Continued next month.)

A grass widow is not always green.

To foster hatred is to make it grow.

He who borrows trouble pays big interest.

Talk is cheap because there is an oversupply.

If all men worked more a few would work less.

Prosperity knocks down and adversity builds up.

Some people would say more if they talked less.

Friendship that has to be bought isn't worth anything.

To stand for anything is to stand against something.

Have but few wants and you can satisfy them yourself.

If those who can do would do, there would be a lot done.

Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1310-1906.

Our Editor Talks with his Readers— Fascinations of an Editor's Life

The editor's relations to his readers are closer than most people imagine. This is proved by the many interesting and often confidential letters received by the editor from his readers.

Naturally the reader is interested in knowing all he can about the publication. To this end I will say that Green's Fruit Grower is appreciated by a large number of people scattered over a wide extent of country. Every state and territory in this country is covered by our subscribers. We have many subscribers in Canada, Rochester, N. Y., being located near the Canadian line and for other reasons; in addition to these this magazine is sent to the following distant lands: Cuba, Isle of Pines, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Honolulu, Mexico, South America, New Zealand, England, France, Japan, Hungary, Australia, Asia, Scotland, Newfoundland, Chili, Panama, Italy, Alaska, Australia, Russia. We would doubtless have more foreign subscribers were it not for the fact that postage to those countries is oppressive thus almost prohibiting.

Our circulation is often inquired about. For several years we have not issued less than 125,000 copies of Green's Fruit Grower each month, going into 125,000 homes. If there were but one copy of Green's Fruit Grower printed it would cost that one subscriber over \$50,000.

Every issue of our paper uses up nearly one big carload of blank paper; this blank white paper is one of the largest expenses of any publication. The next largest expense is for typesetting, press work, folding, binding and mailing. Next comes office expense, which includes the salaries of superintendent and the various clerks in the different departments who are continually employed entering subscribers, in making changes of address which of late have been very numerous on account of changes made in the rural free delivery, in answering numerous inquiries, in addressing wrappers, and attending to complaints of those who do not get their paper regularly. If you do not get Green's Fruit Grower each month promptly you should notify us by card, giving your former and present post-office address.

Perhaps you have never considered the amount of time necessary in addressing 125,000 wrappers each month, that is writing on each wrapper the name and address of each subscriber. We are some times asked why we do not have these names set up in type and printed as many publishers do. In reply to this I will say, that I have investigated thoroughly every method of machine addressing, and by printed slips, and have concluded that there is nothing better than the pen and the careful clerk in addressing wrappers. Many publishers have put in expensive machinery for this purpose, only to abandon such machinery after a thorough trial. The setting of type has never been popular for the reason that tons of type must be kept standing, and this standing type for 125,000 subscribers would cover the entire floor space of a large size building. Typesetters must be constantly employed looking over these heavy frames of type, making numerous changes every day, which you can see is an expensive undertaking.

The average number of subscribers to individual papers or magazines published in this country may not exceed 8,000 copies each issue, and probably would not exceed 5,000 copies; thus Green's Fruit Grower has about thirty times the amount of circulation of the average publication. In old times a paper having 5,000 or 10,000 circulation was looked upon as a phenomenon, something unusual; of recent years the circulation of popular publications has so greatly increased as to far overshadow any records of the past. Few people can imagine how big a bulk 125,000 copies of Green's Fruit Grower will make when wrapped and addressed ready for mailing. If we allow 10,000 of these to the wagon load you would have 15 wagon loads and they would be big two-horse wagon loads at that. A mail sack which will hold about 4 bushels of wheat, will hold 500 wrapped Fruit Growers, therefore each month we send out 250 of these mail sacks filled with Fruit Growers wrapped and addressed.

No conscientious person should allow this publication or in fact any publication to be sent him, knowing of the expense incurred, without intending to pay for the same. My subscribers would take offense if I should cut them off

from receiving their paper the moment their subscription expired. I have faith enough in them to believe that they will do the fair thing by me if I do not cut them off at once at expiration, but continue them for a time. I do this believing that they intend to pay for what they are getting. If there are any subscribers who do not wish the paper continued they should at once notify the publisher, paying for the time the publication has been sent.

I had almost forgotten to speak of the postage on Green's Fruit Grower which must be paid by the publisher each month. In old times each subscriber paid his own postage on all publications subscribed for, but of late years this has been changed. The subscriber no longer pays the postage on anything in the way of periodicals, as all postage is paid by the publisher, which adds a large sum to his expenses. Those who are behind time in paying for their papers or magazines or who are slow in renewing, should consider this fact.

The work of the editor is continuous and never ending until he is dead and buried. This fact is recognized by the words "editorial harness." Editors are recognized as wearing a harness. I go to my office every morning with my pockets full of memorandums and interesting notes or clippings and at once sit down in an attempt to arrange and prepare them for publication, and while I am doing this and dictating editorials, clerks come in from the various departments and pile upon my desk numerous letters and communications, or box after box of fruits for which names are desired, until my desk looks much like a museum of curiosities, and when the noon hour arrives I am often too fatigued to eat my dinner. Some of these letters coming to my desk ask about vital questions of health, domestic or financial troubles, while another may ask advice about the sick rooster of a man in Wisconsin, an ailing plum tree in Idaho, or a man suffering from an incurable cancer.

Illustrations must be secured for every issue of Green's Fruit Grower. This may not seem a great undertaking, but in fact, it is a difficult job. These illustrations should be seasonable and appropriate, but where are the photographs to come from, from which the engravings are made? I wish here to thank those subscribers who have so kindly aided me in my work by sending photographs of their homes, of their horses, cows, poultry and attractive scenes of river, forest, or seaside and mountain. I trust they will send me more. Sometimes I have been pained to discover that I have lost the address of the kind sender of the photograph and have been obliged to publish it without giving credit to the sender; but it is my aim in every instance not to omit this important work.

The editor's character, disposition and energy and his very life goes into his publication. Green's Fruit Grower is a part of its editor. It could not exist as it is without its editor as he is. If the editor is disposed to be helpful, this fact will be plainly seen by the appreciative reader. If the editor is a fighter a man given to quarrelling, that fact will be made evident also. If the editor has artistic feelings, is humanitarian or philanthropic, these facts will become apparent. It is for these reasons that the reader comes to have confidence in the editor of his favorite journal and looks upon him almost as a father.

The editor appreciates the loyal subscriber. There are people who are loyal to the church, to the school, to the family, to the nation and to everything—I have many such loyal subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower, many of these have been subscribers for 15 or 20 years. I often receive appreciative letters from these loyal subscribers whom I number with my dearest friends. Such people brace me up in my work, make my step lighter and lift the burdens from my brain, encouraging me in many ways in my work.

You, reader, know that I rely on you. I want your help. Write something practical for publication, or send me a good, clean photograph to be engraved here. And, best of all, renew your subscription promptly. No editor can succeed without the help of the individual subscriber.

If you are laboring and desire to rise do more work that you are paid to do and watch the result.

Two Ways of Sausage Making

The right way is to use a machine that cuts. That's the Enterprise way. Easy running and thorough, even cutting, just as coarse or as fine as you want it. That means good sausage.

The wrong way is with a machine that grinds and crushes instead of cutting. That means hard, slow work, and stringy, uneven sausage. Make your sausage the right way with the Enterprise Meat and Food Chopper.



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ORANGE JUDD COMPANY,

439-441 LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Our Small Fruit Department

Fall Planting of Red Raspberries.

At Green's fruit farm we have always done considerable fall planting and it has been notably successful. Last spring, in my home garden, I planted a row consisting of about 50 plants of a new red raspberry received from Syracuse, N. Y. It is of very large size and very handsome, in fact, the finest red raspberry I have ever seen. My man set out these plants a little deeper than he should. The fact is that in fall planting it is necessary to plant a little deeper than ordinary. After planting he drew the earth about each plant filling it up and put a little straw manure around each plant to prevent heaving by frost. When spring opened we removed this mound of earth and litter but did not remove as much as was necessary to loosen the cover over the roots. The plants were rather late in starting in the spring and some of them did not start at all for several weeks. I am convinced that an inexperienced planter would have assumed that about half of these plants were dead as they showed no signs of life. Many fruit growers would have pulled up these plants that did not start into growth, but I had every confidence that they would send up shoots from the roots later on. One after another new shoots were sent up from the roots but one month after the plants should have started into growth. In June there were five plants which showed no signs of life. I removed more of the surface earth covering the plants correctly assuming that the plants had been buried too deeply. One after another of these five plants started into growth and finally there were only three that seemed to lack life. I kept the soil loose about these three and finally about July 1st one of these sent out a strong shoot from the root. At the present writing this row of raspberries presents a vigorous appearance, and the new canes which are to bear fruit next year stand from 4 to 5 feet high. There are only two plants in the row which died.

The trouble in planting the red raspberry, blackberry, currant and gooseberry in the spring is, that they cannot as a rule be planted early enough, for this reason I advise planting them in the fall. They can be planted any time before winter sets in without fear of freezing.

Wheat Straw as a Strawberry Cover.

Again, simple wheat straw generally contains some weed seed and often something far worse, and that is chess or cheat seed, says "Agricultural Epitomist." This will germinate right in the midst of the matted row and cannot be hoed out without sacrificing some plants. The only course is to pull it by hand, and this is work that no one likes to undertake. Hired help will grumble and half do it if the master be not along to help and to see that it is done thoroughly. And yet it is work that must be done in order to save the crop, for the cheat and weeds will inevitably shade and smother the strawberries if unmolested. After all, like most formidable looking tasks, it is not so hard as we think, if we will resolutely grapple with it. I have looked with consternation and despair over a patch thick with weeds and felt that it was not worth while to attempt to save it, and yet when a few brave words from wife had put fresh courage into me and I had gone to work on my knees with all the help I could muster, I found a seemingly insuperable task shrinking to only ordinary dimensions.

Growing Bush Fruits.

The currant should rank high among the bush fruits. It is among the most wholesome and the most easily cultivated. The market is never overstocked with currants, and as the fruit may remain for two or three weeks on the bush after it is ripe, even a temporary glut in the local market may be avoided. One is not obliged to pick them half ripe to ship them to market, or to find a consumer the day they are picked, as he must with strawberries. Some of the newer sorts, as the Fays, Versailles, or the Dutch red or white, are larger fruit and more productive bushes under good cultivation than the common red currant. They adapt themselves to almost any soil, but do best on a strong and rather moist loam.

Gooseberries may be treated much as directed above for currants, or either may be propagated from cuttings of new wood taken in the fall, heeled in about one-half below the ground, and in the

spring of the next fall set where they are needed. They are not in as good demand in our markets as the currants, nor are they thought to be as profitable to the growers. The same insects trouble both, the currant worm and the borer, but the first can be easily kept in check by spraying with Paris green or with white hellebore before the fruit is set. One writer says dusting the bushes with wheat middlings is equally effective. Covering the ground around or among the bushes an inch deep with coal ashes in the spring is said to check both these insects, as the moths cannot make their way up through the ashes, or the worms go down to pupate.

Currant Culture.

Currants and gooseberries are two very important factors in our list of small fruits, although they are sometimes omitted entirely from the market garden, and seldom receive that care and attention which their merit deserves. Our common garden currants all originated from Ribes Rubrum, the native red currant of Northern Europe, a species of which is also found in the swamps of Northern New England and west to Wisconsin. In its native state it is always found red or black, and the white or bronze varieties have been produced by cultivation. To the Dutch gardeners we are indebted for first endeavors to improve this fruit, which they commenced at an early date, but not until about the beginning of the present century did their efforts attain much success.

Nothing is easier to cultivate than the currant, and I may add nothing is more sadly neglected. The common mode of culture in this country is to plant along the garden fence, hedge row, or similar place, and after a year or so allow it to grow with grass and weeds, utterly neglected until fruiting time, when, as a matter of course, only a small crop of insignificant berries can be gathered, and those with difficulty. The currant is then pronounced unprofitable and the whole matter forgotten until some new sort is brought out before the public, when the same routine is gone over again with like results.

Now, the currant is one of the most profitable of all our marketable berries, and while our gardeners are crowding the groceries and overloading the market with blackberries, raspberries, etc., the grocers are daily beseeching them for currants, which they cannot furnish. Finally, it must be far back from even a small market when the currant will not pay equally well with other fruits. The currant is very impatient of drought, and should always be planted in very rich, deep soil, and when set out or transplanted where they are to remain, the rows should be six feet apart and about three feet in the row. The next thing is thorough cultivation—allow no weed or grass, and in fall cover the ground with good, well composted manure. This should be worked into the soil in early spring, which will not only afford the proper nourishment,

but also help to keep the ground moist and cool, a condition always desirable for either the currant or gooseberry. Pruning is also an important item, and should be done in the fall after the leaves are gone. It is sometimes recommended that the stem of the plant should be kept up a foot or more from the ground before branching, which may do well for a moist climate, but under our hot Illinois suns we prefer the branches close to the ground. All old crooked and worthless wood should be cut away, the branches thinned out, and the heads evenly distributed. Currants, like gooseberries, bear their fruit on shoots two or more years old, and hence it is necessary that a number of new, strong shoots be left annually for future crops. The size of the fruit may be increased by pinching off the ends of the growing shoots in June, when the fruit is about half grown. Currants should be picked when ripe and not left till over ripe, when they become soft and drop from the stem. They should always be picked with the stems on and handled carefully in quart boxes and crates.

Diploma Currant.—The horticultural world is always interested in a new currant and we know plenty of people who will be glad to learn about the Diploma Gold Medal variety which has been propagated by the venerable Jacob Moore and introduced by our old friend Charles A. Green. This is a late red currant, the largest of any variety yet put out in this country. It is named Diploma for the reason that it received a diploma for the largest and best currant at the Chicago World's Fair and was awarded a gold medal at the exhibition. It is a vigorous grower and a very productive variety. Like the Red Cross it is not so acid as Cherry and is a little lighter in color, but it is a very bright red, attractive currant, and the picture in this page gives a very good representation of the bunches. We are told that Jacob Moore is to receive a royalty on the sale of these plants. He is a poor man, not having been able to accumulate much of anything for his old age.—Denver Field and Farm.

Mr. Joseph Meehan, has the following to say about the Japanese varieties of plum: "Looking over the field of fruits, I think the most notable advance has been made with plums. That the Japanese sorts are of great value is beyond doubt. Besides their excellent quality, they are most healthy growers, and they have proved quite hardy as far north as the vicinity of Lake Ontario, where many sorts have been successfully fruited. Then again, some of the sorts ripen much earlier than others before grown, one of them having ripened its fruit at Geneva, N. Y., as early in the season as the 15th of July.

The shock to a passenger in the sudden stoppage of an express train is as great as in the falling out of a third-story window.



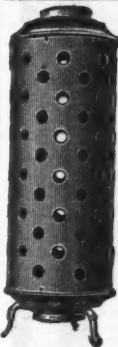
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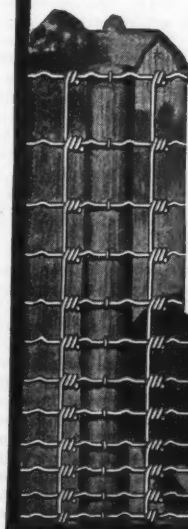
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beauty, but in quality it is inferior to a number of others. Foster, a little later, is quite as handsome and better flavored, but not so reliable a bearer. Mountain Rose, a white-fleshed peach, is of much better quality, but smaller, more delicate and tender and will not bear so much handling. Oldmixon Free, coming just after Crawford, is a popular peach, and there are others that sell quite readily, but the great run for canning and other purposes is upon Crawford.

Pears, such varieties as Louise Bonne, Flemish Beauty, Duchess, Vicar of Wakefield and Keiffer, bore down the branches of the trees until they were obliged to put props under them to enable them to sustain their immense burdens. Flemish Beauty—that excellent pear that has been for many years so affected with scab-fungus and cracking as to unfit it for market—was this year almost free from fungus, large and beautiful; Vicar of Wakefield was very large and fair and hung upon the trees in immense clusters. Keiffer, a pear of inferior quality for eating, but one of the best for canning, was a marvel to behold; so thickly were they hung upon the branches the human hand could hardly have placed them thicker. All of these varieties of pears, although planted but eight or nine years, have already borne several good crops.

They were also engaged in picking plums. Monroe Egg and Imperial Gage had nearly all been gathered, and part of the Monroe Gage, and they were then picking Yellow Egg, which was a beautiful sight, loading the weeping branches with its large yellow fruit. The handsome, violet red Lombard, the long, large Felleberg prune and the small Shropshire Damson were also being gathered. The latter plum is a marvel of productiveness. A pile of forty-four ten-pound grape baskets had been picked from a little more than two small trees. The Damson seems to flourish remarkably in that neighborhood. Other orchards were so heavily laden that they were obliged to put props under every branch to save them. It is a favorite for canning. The last variety to ripen will be the Reine Claude de Bavay, a large, nearly round, greenish-yellow plum, with a slight blush in the sun, and of excellent quality.—P. C. R.

Marketing Apple Products.

Francis H. Leggett, of New York, a wholesale grocer and produce dealer of long experience, says the best grade of ring-cut evaporated apples, packed in fifty-pound boxes, nicely faced and carefully handled, known as the "prime" grade, recognized all over the country as the standard grade on the basis of offerings, is worth 5 1/2 to 11 cents per pound according to crop conditions. Last year's crop, which was a tight one, is cleaning up on the market. The latter part of October the new crop begins to arrive from New York state. From Southwestern Missouri and Kansas it will begin arriving here during September. The new crop is anticipated as a heavy one. Speculators are selling futures at about six cents per pound.

Fruit not good enough for slicing and evaporating is sun-dried. It is either quartered or sliced, and not sulphur bleached, as is the evaporated fruit, which latter is packed in fifty-pound boxes. The sun-dried product is ordinarily packed in sugar barrels, or other second-hand, clean barrels. The aim of packers is to have them weigh from 200 to 240 pounds per barrel. The sun-dried fruit is sold largely in Germany.

The grades of fruit not suitable for sun drying are manufactured into a product called chops. Such apples are sliced and cored and usually sun-dried. The price of chops is governed by the crop. On a crop such as we anticipate this season chops will be worth about two cents per pound. They are used largely in Europe and packed in heavy barrels of 225 to 250 pounds each. It is said they are used in manufacturing cheap fruit butters, etc.

The remnants or skins and cores of the evaporated and sun-dried products, are sun-dried and packed in barrels for export purposes or in bags for domestic trade. They are used entirely by jelly manufacturers. There is a certain property in connection with the skin of the apple that produces a certain reaction required by all manufacturers of cheap jellies.

Feed Your Orchards.

Every owner of an orchard should remember that his trees make a growth of root, trunk and branch each year, says Farm Stock Journal. When trees do this they, of course, draw on the soil for food. How, then, can we expect our trees to make a good growth and yield large crops unless we give them plenty of the right kind of food?

The great trouble is that too many owners of orchards do not see or else overlook the necessity of feeding their

fruit trees. They pay much attention to the tree itself, but very little attention to the soil.

As we all know, it is from the soil that the tree gets most of its strength and nourishment. It is the soil that supplies the three principal elements of plant food, namely, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

There are three parts to the tree, root, stem and leaves. The root takes food and drink from the soil; the stem or trunk, carries what the roots have absorbed from the soil up to the leaves, which act for the tree much as the stomach and lungs do for the animal; that is, the leaves digest the food and take carbon from the air. The sap circulates from the leaves to all parts of the trees, to increase the growth of the roots, trunk and branches and to form the fruit.

This should make it clear why the orchardist should cultivate and fertilize the soil for his trees. The ashes of fruit trees show a large percentage of lime and potash, indicating that these substances are needed. Usually sufficient nitrogen can be supplied by green manuring—that is, by plowing under a leguminous crop, such as clover.

To-day much nitrogen produces a rank and unnecessary growth of wood. The effect of potash is to give a firm, stocky growth of wood, and it helps to mature plump and nicely colored fruit.

The common practice of growing hay and sowed crops in orchards will often account for the poor growth of the trees and the small yields. When the trees are small vegetable crops can be grown, but the soil should be thoroughly cultivated. An old orchard should not be plowed very much, but it may be pastured with sheep, etc. The great value of good and thorough cultivation is that it frees the plant food in the soil and allows the air to get to the roots.

It is best to apply each year a proper quantity of fertilizer in the fall and winter. A fair application would be 400 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash per acre, and then use as topdressing in the spring about 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, or its equivalent, giving nitrogen in some other form. If cover crops, such as clover, are grown, the nitrogen application may be dispensed with.—V. J. Lance.

Profitable Maine Orchard.

On my way to the Garland Grange fair I met Will Davis of Garland. I wish I might go again and see his orchard. Such a beautiful lot of fancy fruit I never saw before in Maine, says American Cultivator. Some six years ago Mr. Davis bought this farm of some fifty acres, including about 1 1/2 acres of young orchard, some thirty years ago, but sadly run down. He paid \$700 for the farm, and paid for it in a short time.

Two years ago he thought he would see what he could do to raise a better quality of fruit. So he began pruning his trees the best he knew how. He had no barn dressing, so bought chemicals. The spring of 1905 he used what he called ten cents worth to each tree; last spring he used about seventeen cents worth to each tree. The fore part of the summer he pastured the orchard to sheep.

The fertilizer formula includes bone meal, potash, nitrate of soda. The mixture was sown broadcast on the grass ground. He will harvest some two hundred barrels of fancy apples of high color and large size. His neighbors said he would ruin his orchard. He paid no attention to what was said, but took the advice of a fruit grower and went to work. His neighbors are watching the orchard very closely. Farmers are raising too many cider apples; no money in that kind of fruit.

"I have eaten apples that ripened more than eighteen hundred years ago, bread made from wheat grown before the children of Israel passed through the Red Sea, spread it with butter that was made when Elizabeth was Queen of England, and washed down the repast with wine that was old when Columbus was playing barefoot with the boys of Genoa," was a remarkable statement by Amariah Dukes, a New York broker and a guest of the Southern.

BACK TO EDEN.

Green's book just printed, 50 pages, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," "How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines," and the "A. B. C. of Fruit Growing," all under one paper cover will be mailed free to you if you will send in your subscription to Green's Fruit Grower for three years for \$1.00, that is about 33 cents per year, providing you send in your subscription at once. Simply cut out this clipping and mail it to us with \$1.00 with your name plainly written and we will do the rest. Do not delay a moment. Now is the appointed time.



FARM JOURNAL

is the leading farm paper in America, with more subscribers than any other farm paper in the world. It is a monthly, thirty years young, taken and appreciated everywhere, from Maine to California. Thousands in your state already take it. Your neighbor knows all about it. It is full of sunshine and gumption, is edited by practical farmers who know whereof they write. It has no ax to grind, prints no long-winded articles by theoretical specialists, but aims to give in season, and just when wanted, advice and timely help such as you, a busy farmer, need. Farm Journal has departments for the stockraiser, the orchardist, the dairyman, the trucker, the general farmer, the poultryman and the women folks, with many short cuts, recipes and hints, many of which, our readers often write, are worth the cost of the paper. Farm Journal is 75c for 5 years, sixty numbers.

Biggle Orchard Book

We have just off the press Biggle Orchard Book, the greatest fruit book ever issued by any publishing house. Great, because it is practical, boiled down, has everything you want to know, and leaves out a whole lot the average fruit grower doesn't want to bother with. There are one hundred and twenty-three illustrations and twenty pages of colored plates, showing the leading varieties, reproduced by photography, so that they are true to color and shape. It has chapters telling which are the best varieties for your section, on planting, cultivating, picking, marketing, spraying, etc. In short, an up-to-date, common sense book. Bound in cloth. Price, 50 cents, by mail.

There are eight other Biggle Books, one each on the Horse, Cow, Poultry, Swine, Sheep, Berries, Health and Pets, all built on the same plan as the Orchard Book. So popular are the Biggle Books that over 125,000 copies have already been sold.

The Roosevelt Family Calendar

is a high art calendar for the year 1907, showing a family group of President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their six children. It contains no advertising matter whatever, but it is a beautiful and artistic production, such as anyone will be glad to hang in parlor, sitting room or office, and preserve forever as a historic souvenir. Or it will make a valued, attractive Christmas gift for some relative or friend.

For \$1 Farm Journal for 5 years, (60 issues) and Biggle Orchard Book and include the Roosevelt Family Calendar, if your order is received before Jan. 1st. (Any other of the Biggle Books may be substituted for the Orchard Book.) Safe delivery of Book and calendar guaranteed.

For \$1 Farm Journal to one address for 10 years, or to two addresses for 5 years each, provided at least one of these subscriptions is a new one; if both are new so much the better. A Roosevelt Family Calendar as a free gift for promptness to each subscriber if subscriptions are received by Jan. 1st.

For 25 cents Farm Journal on trial two full years, and a copy of the Roosevelt Family Calendar. This offer for new subscribers. Calendar offer is good only to Jan. 1st. Send coin or stamps at once; your money back gladly if not satisfied with any of these offers. Agents wanted on salary.

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Reserved 600,000 Trees

for this free advertising distribution and if you want your share of them write at once for they will go fast. W. H. Gibboney, Mandan, North Dakota writes: "Please accept thanks for the sample evergreens. They are doing fine." This is but a sample of thousands of letters. Our catalogue containing 64 colored plates of our Hardy "Blizzard Belt" Fruits, Ornamentals, Evergreens, etc., with a mine of valuable information for fruit growers, is free for the asking. Write to-day.

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YOU have thirty feet of Intestines! What makes food travel through them?

A set of **Muscles** that line the walls of these Intestines or Bowels.

When a piece of Food rubs the walls of the Intestines these Muscles tighten behind it, and thus it starts a **Muscle-wave** which drives it through the whole length of the Bowels.

It should take about 12 hours to do this properly, so that nutritious parts of the food may have time to be digested and absorbed.

* * *

But,—if it takes twice or three times that period the food spoils in passing, and becomes as poisonous as if it had decayed before being eaten.

Now, the cause of delay (Constipation) is simply Weakness, or Laziness of the Bowel-Muscles.

Want of Exercise, Indoor Employment, weakens these Bowel-Muscles, just as it weakens Arm and Leg Muscles.

* * *

"Physic" like Salts, Calomel, Jalap, Phosphate of Soda, Mineral Waters, simply flush-out the Bowels for the one occasion only.

They do not remove the Cause of Constipation.

But this is different with Cascarets.

Cascarets act on the Muscles of the Bowels and Intestines. They act just as Cold Water, or Exercise act on a Lazy man. They act like exercise.

A Cascaret produces the same sort of Natural result that a Six Mile walk in the country would produce.

The Vest Pocket Box is sold by all Druggists, at Ten Cents.

Be very careful to get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Co., and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC."

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MARRY, DOCTOR, or despair. "Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's best by aid of **Flash-lights on Human Nature**, on health, disease, love, marriage and parenthood. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to. 240 pages illustrated. 25 cents; but to introduce it we send one only to any adult for postage, 10 cents.

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PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN,

Associate Editor of—

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Please give me the names of the best market blackberry, raspberry and currant, for this section. Also a good black grape.—J. A. P., Va.

Reply: Of the older blackberries there is nothing superior to the Kittatinny for market, or for any other use. It is large, of good flavor, and does not have much core. The plants are thrifty and productive. The only point against this variety that I know is the fact that the plants are quite subject to a fungus disease called Orange Rust, from the orange color of the part that may be seen on the outside of the canes and leaves. There are some new varieties that seem to be very good, among which are Ward and Mercereau. It would be well to try them in a small way.

It would seem to me advisable to plant more than one variety of raspberry, so as to have both the red and blackcap species, for one may succeed better than the other. Of the red kinds there is none that succeeds better in a general way than Cuthbert. Of the blackcaps Kansas is among the best.

The Red Cross is one of the very good red currants, and has been well tested, but Diploma and Perfection are two new ones that are larger in berry and cluster, and seem to be decidedly better in these respects than all the other varieties. In habit of bush they are much better than Fay, being stout and upright, while the latter is the reverse, but about equal to them in bunch and berry. Diploma and Perfection seem to me very much alike.

Concord is the most popular market grape of black color, all things considered, but Campbell is thought by some to be an improvement. It is earlier, and a little larger in berry, and so far has developed no bad traits, either in fruit or vine.

W. D. Buchanan, of Tennessee, asks for advice in pecan culture.

Reply: In my opinion, the inquirer would make a great mistake in going to Biloxi, Mississippi, or anywhere else in a poor, sandy, "piney woods" section to grow nut trees of any kind, and especially the pecan, for profit. If I had a home in such a part of the South, where the climate was suitable and the land not so, I would try to grow a few pecan trees and any others that might be desired, by making the land sufficiently rich to do so; but if I wanted to go into pecan growing in a business way I would surely go where the soil was alluvial and naturally adapted to the best growth of the trees. Within the last few weeks I have been at Biloxi and other places on the Gulf coast and carefully observed the pecan trees there. Beyond doubt there are some good ones there and no doubt they have paid their owners and will long continue to do so, if the soil about them is properly fertilized. But the fact remains the same, there must be an outlay for plant food and especially good attention under adverse soil conditions. In the natural home of the pecan, which is the rich creek and river bottoms of the lower Mississippi valley, it will grow with the greatest ease and profit without any manuring. Even where once planted and a root-hold secured and then neglected entirely the trees grow luxuriantly. There are millions of wild ones of this character in this region. It is there that I have planted an orchard of grafted pecan trees of 580 acres and am expecting to plant more than twice as much more. In the alluvial lands there is a constant fight with pecan trees to kill them out, while in the piney-woods land there is a constant struggle to keep them in a vigorous condition and often to keep them alive.

As to the planting of the Persian (English or Royal) walnut in the South, it is of very doubtful advisability, because of root disease. If the trees were grafted on the native black walnut roots or on those of the wild walnut of California, which is very much like the eastern black walnut, the trees would be healthy and successful. But there are no such trees now for sale, so far as I know, and they will have to be grown. It is hoped that some nurseryman will do this.

What is the best method of winter protection for raspberries, blackberries, roses and other items that are only half hardy in this locality?—J. B. Jones, Wisconsin.

Reply:—If the bushes in severe Wisconsin are laid down on the ground and slightly covered with soil it will protect them from the severity of the winter. This should be done at once before the severe winter begins if it is not too

late already,

A good way to do this work is to dig or plow away from the bushes near one side, but not near enough to injure their roots, and throw the earth on the opposite side of the same row or the near side of the next row. Then bend the bushes down onto the bank or ridge of fresh earth and with the soil from the next row cover their tops. Thus proceed until all are laid down and covered row after row. (In New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, this covering may not be necessary.—C. A. Green.)

Does the man who plants ten, twenty or fifty acres of strawberries make anything like the profit of the villager who has less than an acre but who sells his berries at home?—E. A. M., of Ohio.

Reply:—The small grower who markets his own berries is the one who makes the most out of them. This is true for several reasons.

The man who grows large quantities of berries has to sell them in the big markets, where the glut occurs and prices often run low. He must take his chances with thousands of others who are sending to the same markets, and where they become competitors in the sale of their fruits. The berry grower who has but a small patch can give the entire patch his personal attention and that almost insures good care. Not only can the plants be well tilled but the fruit can be picked and prepared for sale under personal supervision, and this is a most important point. Where the distance is short between where the fruit is grown and where it is sold, there is little danger of injury to it from rough handling, and the time is also short. The fruit can be allowed to remain on the plant until it is well ripened, thus giving it a very decided advantage over that which must be gathered in a very immature state, shipped and perhaps reshipped a time or two and finally offered for sale to the consumer. Besides, these are the profits that must be paid to the carriers and the dealer or commission-men. All this is saved if the grower deals directly with the consumer, except his own time and expense in handling the fruit. There is also the additional saving of risk from dealing with dishonest consignees, in case the fruit is sold to neighbors or others who are close to the grower instead of in some distant city and often entire strangers.

Professor H. E. Van Daman: Will you please enlighten me about grafting the pecan on hickory, walnut, and wild pecan stocks.—F. F. Koonce, Arkansas.

Reply: There is usually great loss in grafting the pecan in the ordinary way. It should never be attempted by any method on walnut stocks, for it never succeeds on them. On the hickories it usually does quite well, for the pecan is only one species of hickory and therefore very closely allied to the other species of the same genus. But the pecan stock is the most suitable for the choice varieties of this nut.

The best way to graft the pecan on small stocks, such as small nursery grown trees, according to my experience, is to do it quite early in the spring. I did some last January and February in Louisiana that was quite successful. The stocks should be cut off at the collar, several inches underground, and the scions put in by the tongue method. The scions should be about six inches long and banked up with earth nearly to the top.

The best method for grafting large trees is to first cut their tops back to mere stubs and let them form a set of young shoots. The next spring they should be grafted, but not until very late, when the bark will peel easily and this is not until the new growth has started. The scions for insertion should be held back in cold storage, in the sawdust of an ice house is a good place, or packed in a big box with ice and sawdust, will do very well. Then cut off the branches with a slope of about 45 degrees and split the bark, but not the wood, on the upper or long side. Trim the butt of the scion to a long, slim wedge and all from one side. Slip it under the bark of the stock where the slit was made, tie it firmly in place, and then wax the wound thoroughly. Waxed cloth is very good for this purpose. These are the two ways to succeed best in grafting the hickories, pecans, walnuts, persimmons and other very difficult trees to graft. I have often tried them and usually with success.

H. E. Van Daman.

EVERY MAN OR WOMAN CAN MAKE \$5

All we ask of you is to call the attention of your Husband, Father, Brother, Sons and Relatives to this advertisement and ask them to write us for free samples. For this service you will receive a \$5 present with every suit ordered, if your name is mentioned when writing for samples. Men who write for our samples, not having had their attention called to this ad. by some one else, are entitled to this \$5 present with their order.



With free samples of our \$10 Suits, we will send illustrations of hundreds of useful and valuable articles from which to select the \$5 presents. These include gentlemen's fine furnishing goods, ladies' silk waists, tailor-made skirts, fur scarfs, decorated dinner sets, opera glasses, suit cases, fine musical instruments, etc. Presents will be shipped with suits. Our Hand Tailored \$10 Suits are by far the best value ever shown and are equal to suits made by your local tailor at \$20, having all the style and wearing qualities of a \$25 suit. It is safe to order from us for we guarantee to fill your order exactly, or all your money promptly returned. Write us today; by return mail you receive free samples and full description of presents, etc.

The Gents' Complete Outfitting Co.
Dent. D 38 242-244 Market St., Chicago
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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Read the following and be convinced WE CAN CURE YOU.



Forty-four years ago my father, who was himself a doctor, had a vicious cancer that was eating away his life. The best physician in America could do nothing for him. After nine long years of awful suffering, and after the cancer had totally eaten away his nose and portions of his face (as shown in his picture here given) his palate was entirely destroyed together with portions of his throat. Father fortunately discovered the great remedy that cured him. This was over forty years ago, and he has never suffered a day since.

This same discovery has now cured thousands who were threatened with operation and death. And to prove that this is the truth we will give their sworn statements! If you will write us, Doctors, Lawyers, Mechanics, Ministers, Laboring Men, Bankers and all classes recommend this glorious life-saving discovery, and we want the whole world to benefit by it. **HAVE YOU CANCER, Tumors, Ulcers, Abscesses, Fever Sores, Gout, Catarrh, Salt-Rheum, Rheumatism, Piles, Eczema, Scald Head or Scrofula in any form.**

We positively guarantee our great treatment, perfect satisfaction and honest service—or money refunded. It will cost you nothing to learn the truth about this wonderful home treatment without the knife or cauterizer. And if you know anyone who is afflicted with any disease above mentioned, you can do them a Christian act of kindness by sending us their addresses so we can write them how easily they can be cured in their own home. This is no idle talk, we mean just what we say, or have cured others and can cure you. Forty years experience guarantees success. Write us today; delay is dangerous. Illustrated Booklet FREE. **DR. MEXER, 205 State St., HASTINGS, MICH.**

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Beware of Imitators.

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer and Tumor has its imitators. The Original Oil Cure may be had of the Originator,—Dr. D. M. By, 316 North Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind. Free books upon request.

Drink Habit Easily Cured

Wives and Mothers
If you have a loved one whom you wish to cure of Drinking, I will gladly tell you free of all cost just what I used to cure my husband, who drank for over 30 years. Write me in confidence.
Mrs. Margaret Anderson
2125 Maple Ave., Hillburn, N.Y.

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Intense Itching, Eczema, all skin diseases quickly cured. 37,000 persons cured in five years. I do what no physician can do. Send 6 cents for trial treatment.
W. BULLARD, 391 Theodore Street, Detroit, Mich.

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Do you know Green?—Chas. A. Green, the man who losing his fortune as Bank President in the panic of 1873, retired to a farm and succeeded as a fruit grower!

Well, Green is the head of GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Proprietor of "GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER," an admitted authority the world over on fruits. He has mastered his business by 30 years good hard digging, and what he knows he has put into a book, which you may get free, if you ask for it. This book of Green's is filled with good illustrations, and practical information about growing Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Berries, etc., and how to get the best results, whether you are growing for pleasure or profit.

It explains how you can secure bargains in Asparagus Plants, Poplar and Apple trees, new Hardy Roses, Blackberries, Grapes and other specialties for which Green is famous. So, if you want this valuable catalog and a copy of "GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER"—Free—just say so on a postal card and they will come at once. Address: **GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, 444 Wall St., Rochester, N. Y.**

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"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cona.

Don't brag about yewr peddlergree, but improve on it.

Practical jokes gen'ly turn aout tew be very onpractical.

It's allus the gun that ain't luded that contains the mos' danger.

Tew heads are better than one ef they're both what they orter be.

The sayin' "Yew never kin tell," hard-ly applies tew a wummun with a se-cret.

It's possible tur love tew women ef one uv 'em hap'ns tur be yewr mother.

Thet boy is lucky whose father makes a companion uv him; so is the father.

They's allus a Santa Claus in yewr mind no matter haow old yew may be.

A buck-saw ain't so apt tew be borrid ez somethin' thet's a good deal easier tew work.

Ef yew keep hammerin' at it yew may dull the hammer, but yew'll make an everlastin' impression.

"Easy come, easy go" hez no reference tew a tramp cat, the itch or the whoopin' cough.

Sometimes the boy whose trousers are not worn out by spankin's makes up fur it in after life.

Evrybuddy b'lieves thet all is fair in love an' war ef they hev got the other feller down.

Natterally a swelled head crowds the brain intew sech a state thet it don't amaount tew very much.

Beggars shouldn't be chewers, but ef they are a-goin' tur be they might ez well chewse the best.

Most evrybuddy who hez a geneology wonders why their neighbors ain't ez in-terested in it ez they be themselves.

They's this tew say in favor uv a cat: He never steals anything 'ceptin' what he wants fur his stomach's sake.

Mebble the reason some people can't look yew square in the eye is becuz yew don't give 'em a very good chance.

When a man tells yew tur go tur the devil it might be wuth yewr while tur step right up in his direction.

Ef boys wuz ez ambitious ez girls they would be fewer rundaown farms an' no wheres near so many ol' maids.

The young man will find ez he grows older thet it is much better tew go back tew the soil than on the soil.

Some folks say: "Ev'ry day'll be Sun-day by an' by," an' I o'n wonder ef thet is the reason they hev stopped goin' tew church.

They's several ways uv distarbin' a meetin' an' one uv 'em is by wearin' so big a headgear thet the pussion behind can't see the minister.

I don't see any reason why the "man-ly art uv self defence" can't be practiced jest ez well with a cart stake ez with a pair uv boxin' gloves.

The child who gits no Christmas pres-ents at all is better off than the child who gits so many it makes him tired tew look 'em all over.

The man in the neighborhood who hez a boy big enough tew push a lawn mow-er is the envy uv all the men in the neighborhood who hain't.

Strawberries on Poor Land.

Some years ago wishing to consider-ably extend my strawberry acreage and having no other land convenient I was forced to make use of some notorious for its poverty. Farming on it made the unhappy tenant such a butt for all the wags of the neighborhood that it had come to pass that no one would cultivate it. It was jocosely affirmed that it was so poor and weak that the effort to sprout a pea would make it grunt.

Some of this land I sowed in peas for a year before planting in strawberries, soon after plowing well and manuring as follows: I put in strawberries at once. There was considerable diversity of soil, varying from extreme sandiness, through "crawfish" pipe clay to a little stiff red clay in places.

As the soil was depleted of every in-gredient of plant-food, especially of pot-ash, I manured it heavily; one ton kaln-ite; 800 pounds cotton seed meal, and 800 pounds acid phosphate per acre. About three-fourths of this was sown broadcast and well harrowed in before planting, except 300 pounds of the cotton seed meal which was applied in drill. Half the re-mainder was applied as a top dressing over the plants the following November and what was left, sown likewise the following March. In using heavy quan-tities of fertilizers like this as a top dressing I scatter it over the whole field, middles as well as beds. What falls on the plants will do no harm provided it is applied only in winter while the plants are in a dormant state.

Now for the results. My plants made a quick and magnificent growth. I never saw finer or more vigorous ones. The wags quit laughing before June was out. Although the summer was dry they maintained a healthy condition and grew till cold weather set in.

The next spring that field was the earliest to bloom out and the earliest to ripen of any field that I had. The berries were large and well colored and sold as well as any that grew that year. The yield while not as heavy as that on some of my richer lots, which had been heavily manured for years, was a large one and paid well.

Best Soil for Peaches.—Soil best suited for the peach, we find is a rich, mellow loam with plenty of clay for sub-soil, as it contains more potash and holds the strength of the same without leaching out at bottom, as do the very deep sandy soils, and trees planted on this soil are longer lived than upon light soil.

Location best adapted for peach or-chards in this state is upon high rolling land with plenty of natural drainage and in close proximity to large bodies of water, as rivers and inland lakes (as the case may be), as the great influence of water in the late spring, is a very im-portant point, inasmuch as the frost is warded off by the ameliorating influ-ence of the water upon the cold change; often this has been the secret of a crop.

Reporter—I called sir, to ask you if you could tell me anything of the affairs of the bank whose wreck is just an-nounced. Substantial Citizen—Good heavens, man, how should I know any-thing about its affairs? Why, I'm one of the board of directors!"—"Baltimore American."

Taste for Reading.

How desirable that every person should have a taste for reading. Reading not only stores the mind with useful infor-mation, making a full and ready man, but it enables one to pass pleasantly many hours and days, when if he did not have the reading habit he would be idle and lonesome. Did you ever stop to consider the fact that a taste for reading must be acquired in youth? If you do not learn to enjoy reading books and periodicals in your youth it is doubtful if you ever will be much of a reader. Here is a thought for fathers and moth-ers about the importance of placing in-teresting reading constantly before their children. Is not Green's Fruit Grower made up of good reading for your chil-dren as well as for your wife and your-self? It is our intention to make it so. Kindly encourage us by getting three new subscribers, on receipt of which, with \$1 sent at our risk, we will enter these three and your own also—that is 4 subscriptions for \$1, if three of them are new subscribers.

Have you seen it? No, it is just printed. It is a booklet by C. A. Green, 50 pages, entitled, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," "How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines," also the "A. B. C. of Fruit Growing," all under one paper cover. We offer to mail this booklet free to all who pay \$1.00 for three years subscription to Green's Fruit Grower who send in their subscription if sent in at once. Do not delay a moment. No matter when your subscription expires send in your subscription now and get this premium. Simply clip out this item and send it to us with \$1.00 with your name and address written plainly.

24.95 BUYS THE MODEL K GENUINE ECONOMY HAND CREAM SEPARATOR, 400 POUNDS PER HOUR CAPACITY,

the best Separator made in the world, a regular \$100.00 machine, and offered on 60 days free trial. For a limited time, until our surplus machines are sold, we offer this big 400 pounds per hour capacity new improved Model K Economy Hand Cream Separator, guaranteed to skim closer, skim colder milk, run easier, clean easier and handle better than any other separator made, regardless of name or price, and offered for a free 60 days trial on your own farm. In our Free Cream Separator Catalogue we show large illustrations and complete descriptions of this wonderful Economy Cream Separator, all working parts, full explanation of our free trial plan, our liberal terms and payment conditions; also illustrations and descriptions of our entire line of cream separators, the very best made in the world and sold on our free trial plan at one-third the prices charged by others. Don't fail to write to day for our Big Free

Special Cream Separator Catalogue, the greatest cream separator book ever printed; full of most valuable information for every farmer; showing why our cream separators are the very best made in the world; why we can make such wonderfully low prices; pictures of our cream separator factories; our \$1,000.00 in gold challenge to every separator manufacturer and our wonderful Profit Sharing Plan, by which you get valuable goods free if you buy from us; everything is explained in this Free Separator Catalogue. Every separator is covered by our written binding 20-year guarantee, guaranteed to reach you in perfect condition, freight charges to be very little, and we agree to furnish you repairs in the year to come. Don't wait until next spring and then pay \$75.00 or \$100.00 for an inferior machine. Our offer of only \$24.95 for this genuine Improved Economy Cream Separator, 400 pounds per hour capacity, a regular \$100.00 machine, is good only until our stock is reduced; so don't delay. Write for our Free Cream Separator Catalogue for a complete description of this marvelous separator bar-gain. Simply write us a letter or a postal card and say, "Send me your Cream Separator Offer," mention this paper, and our very latest Special Cream Separator Catalogue showing everything, the most valuable Cream Separator Book ever published, will be sent to you immediately by return mail, free and postpaid. Don't fail to write for this Cream Separator Offer at once and learn about this big bargain, the highest grade big capacity machine for only \$24.95.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

AGENTS WANTED Sell \$1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 35c; best seller; 200 per cent. profit. Write to-day for terms. F. H. Greene, 25 Lake St., Chicago.

For Wholesale Spraying

In large commercial orchards where the saving of time, labor and material is necessary, to say nothing of having the spraying done in the right "nick of time" nothing equals this

Orchard Monarch

—note the large storage chamber in front. A convenient pump operated by chain sprocket from rear wheel raises air pressure to 150 lbs. With 12 gallons of liquid in chamber this will work two Vermorel Nozzles at full capacity long enough to spray the largest tree. Automatic agitators keep liquid thor-oughly stirred up. Brushes clean suction strainers automatically every instant. No burning or scalding of foliage. Sold complete as shown in cut. We make the Famous Emme King Barrel Sprayer and full line of smaller machines.

FIELD FORCE PUMP CO., 226 11th St., Elmira, N. Y.



Marlin

Why is the Marlin 12 gauge take-down repeating shotgun the best all-around shotgun that money can buy? Marlin shotguns are made of the best material obtainable for the purpose. They are strong and sure, and work under all conditions. The breech block and working parts are cut from solid steel drop-forgings; the barrels are of special rolled steel or of "Special Smokeless Steel." The lines of Marlin shotguns are pleasing—the balance is perfect. They pattern perfectly and have wonderful penetration. The solid top and side ejection assure safety and comfort. This is the gun you have been needing. Send six cents for our catalogue, which explains every Marlin in detail and is full of other valuable gun lore. 39 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.

This 1900 Washer Saves 50c a Week. Test It a Month FREE. Then, Pay for it, —as It Saves for You

You can wash a tubful of clothes—the dirtiest kind—spotlessly clean in six minutes, with a 1900 Washer. That saves half your time. You don't have to bend and rub and scrub. That saves your back. And you needn't use nearly so much soap. So you save money. Is such saving worth 50c a week? But I don't want you to take my word for this. Prove it yourself—in your own kitchen—with your own washing. Test a 1900 Washer a month at my expense to find out what it will do. Send for my new Washer Book. Read particulars of my offer. Then say you are willing to try a 1900 Washer. I will send one to any responsible party, all charges paid. I can ship promptly at any time. So you get your washer at once. Use it a month. Do all your washing with it. And if you don't find the washer all I claim—if it doesn't save time and labor and money for you—if it doesn't wash your clothes faster, and better, and more economically—don't keep it. Pay nothing. I won't find any fault. For the Trial is FREE. If you want to keep the washer—and you wouldn't be without it after you see, and know, all it is, and all it will do—you can pay me as it saves for you. So much a week, or so much a month—suit yourself. Is this a fair proposition? I have a big factory—the largest of its kind in the world—where I make nothing but washing machines. So far as I know, my factory is the only one ever devoted exclusively to the making of washers. And I have to keep my factory going the year 'round to keep up with my orders. Even then I can't always keep up. So you ought

to write me right away if you want to try one of my washers. I've sold half a million already. Over half a million pleased women in the United States and Canada can tell you what my washers will do. They can tell you that you can wash a tubful of clothes spick-span clean in six minutes by the clock, with a 1900 Washer. There isn't anything about a 1900 Washer that can tear clothes. It doesn't wear them out. It doesn't pull off buttons nor split them in half. "Tub rips" and "wash tears" are unknown with a 1900 Washer. You can wash the finest linen, lawn and lace and never break a thread. But test a 1900 Washer for your- self and see how it works. Write for my book today. It is FREE. Just your name and ad- dress on a post-card gets it. Mail your request to me now and I will send you the book, postpaid, by return mail. You ought to have this book, whether you want a washer or not. And you are entirely welcome to it, no matter what the circumstances. The book is yours for the asking—a big illustrated book—the finest ever written about Washers. It is printed on heavy enameled paper, and has pictures showing ex- actly how my Washers look and are worked. It tells how they save you money. Write me now. Address—



R. F. Bieber, Mgr. 1900 Washer Co., 5014 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y. Or, if you live in Canada, write my Canadian Branch, 335 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.



—From Atlanta Cotton Journal.

Orchardists Organizing.

By G. A. Atwood.

Such an organization, made up of loyal unions, would export apples, and by co-operating with our reliable exporting firms, would introduce Ozark, Missouri valley, American apples into few foreign markets. So acting, the apple export trade could be doubled, yes, trebled. One man, one local union, cannot assume such a world-business, but the Ozark section, the Mississippi valley section, could, through co-operation, do this work at a cost so little it would not be objected to, reports "Rural World." Marketing through organization has been successful, grandly successful. The apple growers have a fruit that can be marketed through as many months as strawberries and peaches have days. There is no question as to the success of marketing apples through associations. Success has been attained under great obstacles with perishable fruits. Cultivation will be more in accord with the requirements of the trees and of the seasons; commercial marketing will be confined to two grades, fancy and No. 1. Other grades, if these be produced under the improved system of cultivation, will be manufactured.

Commerce will place our apples and apple products in every country; the local association that makes the best pack will get the best price; the individual's name, as well as the name of the local union, will be on the package, and these names will be remembered by the consumers next year. The association that is most thorough in grading will make the best record in prices. This has been demonstrated in marketing berries. So satisfactory was the quality of the cars shipped by several of our Ozark growers' associations that every carload was sold on track and the entire pack of each of these local unions has been engaged for 1907, at the top market prices, by certain dealers in several of our largest cities.

This happy condition will be attained by apple growers' associations. The trade is quick to arrange an alliance with an association that puts up No. 1 honest pack. Through the hundreds of local associations and central headquarters, apples in car lots, and apple by-product, will be sold readily and safely. Acquire this best method of marketing apples.

An Explanation.

Live-Forever Rose Premiums Cannot Be Mailed This Fall.

We have been receiving subscriptions calling for the premium of Live-Forever roses, but have not been offering these premiums during the summer for the reason that we shall not have any plants of this rose of mailing size to send out until next spring. Since spring is the best time to plant rose bushes, we are convinced that none of our subscribers will lose anything by our delay in not sending the premium rose bush until next spring.

Those to whom the Live-Forever rose bushes are due as a premium for subscription received during the past few months, will please notice that they should not have expected to receive their plants until next spring at the proper time for spring planting. Rest assured that we have every subscriber properly recorded in this office who is entitled to the premium rose bushes and they will certainly get them. Remember that we have not made any offer to mail rose bushes this fall as premiums, but will make all claims good next spring.

Examine your words well, and you will find that even when you have no motive to be false it is a very hard thing to say the exact truth, even about your own immediate feelings—much harder than to say something about them which is not the exact truth.—George Elliot.

Have Courage.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Frank Holmes, Idaho.

You near the journey's end,
Shadows creep across the way,
And with the Autumn twilight blend,
Traveler, 'tis the close of day.
Traveler, fear not the night,
'Tis but the common fate of all.
There'll come a glorious light,
When, where the shadows were, shall
sunbeams fall.
Though the valley may seem long,
I, Death, know well the way.
Traveler, lift your voice in song,
Behold eternal day!

Wisdom of the Wise.

Fortune befriends the bold.—Dryden.
Borrowing is not much better than begging.—Lessing.

To see what is right and not to do it is want of courage.—Confucius.

An ounce of contentment is worth a pound of sadness, to serve God with.—Fuller.

The man who is above his business may one day find his business above him.—Drew.

We cannot control the evil tongues of others, but a good life enables us to destroy their effect.—

Who dares not speak his free thoughts is a slave.—Henry Watterson.

The high prize of life, the crowning fortune of a man is to be born to some pursuit which finds him in employment and happiness, whether it be to make baskets, or broadswords, or canals, or songs.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

An error gracefully acknowledged is a victory won.—W. J. Bryan.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—Richard Yates.

Riches are for spending and spending for honor and good actions.—Hetty Green.

Carve your name on hearts, and not on marble.—Andrew Carnegie.

Oh, Virtue, I have followed you through life and find you at last but a shade.—David B. Hill.

Pleasure soon exhausts us and itself also, but endeavor never does.—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Concrete Work—"Here are some concrete possibilities. You can build concrete foundations, sidewalks, fences, water troughs, cisterns, water tanks, shelves, cesspools, gutters, floors of all kinds in the cellar, barn and stable, steps and stairs, well curbs, horse blocks, stalls, hog pens, troughs, chicken houses, corn cribs, ice houses, incubator cellars, mushroom cellars, hotbed frames, bridge abutments, chimneys, ventilators, dams, windmill foundations, fence posts, clothes posts and hitching posts. There is one farm where the post and rail fences, and the feed bins are concrete, and in another even the lattice under the house piazza and the laundry stove are made of it. Cases of this kind are extreme and impractical, however.

"There is a popular saying among concrete enthusiasts and one that fits well in the mouth that 'concrete is cheaper than wood,' but it isn't. 'The wish is father to the thought.' In cases where wood is very scarce it probably would be, but where the farmer cuts his own fence posts or sills for the barn or even where ordinary lumber such as hemlock or chestnut is reasonably plentiful and ordinary methods of construction are followed, the first cost of wood will be less than concrete. For instance it would be cheaper to knock together a wooden pig sty or chicken coop than to make forms and mold it in concrete. That concrete is infinitely better than wood in a great many cases there can be no question. In the cost of wood construction, certain parts sometimes have to be replaced three or four times in one man's lifetime, where if he built of concrete it would be there until the crack of doom."

Knicker—Half the world doesn't know how the other half lives.

Bocker—No, but it has grave suspicions.—New York Sun.

The silliest woman can manage a clever man, but it takes the cleverest one to manage a fool.—Kipling.

Nothing is easier than to make fun of others. It is the resource of the ignorant.

Yes, it is true. We offer Green's Fruit Grower three years for \$1.00 and if you send in your subscription without delay we will send you as a gift Green's book, 50 pages, just printed, entitled "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," with several pages devoted to how to propagate all kinds of fruit, plants, vines and trees, also pages devoted to instructions for beginners in fruit growing. Simply return this clipping with \$1.00 with your name and address plainly written.



Are You One of Those Who Buy Direct of the Grower and Save 35 Per Cent?

GREEN'S

Bargains in Trees FOR FALL SHIPMENT.

We can quote you special low prices on varieties mentioned below. Send us a list of your wants before ordering elsewhere.

Plum and Apple Trees at Bargain Prices.

PLUMS A patron writes us that he has 185 plum trees in bearing, which have yielded four or five bushels of plums per tree each year for the last five or six years. Our list contains the following varieties: Thanksgiving Prune, Abundance, Burbank, Bradshaw, Climax, Gueli, York State Prune, Lombard, Red June, Reine Claude, Damson, Shipper's Pride, Wickson, and many others, on which we can make special low prices for fall shipment.

APPLES A patron from Michigan writes that from 450 apple trees five years planted, he sold last fall \$600 worth of fruit. Let us help you to select varieties that will enable you to succeed in a like manner. We have the trees and varieties for you to select from.



Varieties of fruits represented in the above illustration are No. 1 Wagener, No. 2 Banano, No. 3 Northern Spy, and No. 4 American Blush Apples. No. 5 Burbank and No. 6 Lombard Plums; all being selected and valuable varieties for commercial orchards. Write us for special prices on these.



Carolina Poplar.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS.

Let us help you in selecting attractive and desirable trees and shrubs; a few trees rightly placed will greatly improve your home grounds and increase the value of your property. For fall planting we offer at bargain prices:

Sugar (or Rock) Maples, 8 to 10 ft
Silver (or Soft) Maples, 8 to 10 ft
American Weeping Elm, 8 to 10 ft
Carolina Poplar, 8 to 10 ft. and 6 to 8 feet.
Lombardy Poplar, 8 to 10 ft. and 6 to 8 feet.

SMALL FRUITS A Specialty.

Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Asparagus, and Other Small Fruit Plants in Large Assortment. **NEW DIPLOMA CURRANT.**

Send us a list of what you need, we can save you money. Our prices are lower for trees, vines and bushes, TRUE TO NAME, than those of other reliable growers. **FALL CATALOGUE READY TO MAIL NOW.** Send for it at once, it is free and contains valuable information.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.



YOU WANT THIS FREE BOOK

You need a telephone. You can't afford to try to get along without one. This little book shows you how simple and easy it is to get a system of your own. We send it free the same day you write for it. It tells the tremendous advantages of a farm telephone—the steps it saves, the time it saves and the money it saves.

STROMBERG-CARLSON TELEPHONES

are made in the greatest independent telephone plant in the world. Thousands and thousands of farmers are using them. Most of these farmers learned how to get a system of their own from this little book, C-23 "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer."

It is packed full of information you should have. Don't delay. Write for it today.

THE STROMBERG-CARLSON TELEPHONE MFG. COMPANY
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SPRAY PUMPS

TAKE OFF YOUR HAT TO THE MYERS
The Pump that pumps easy and throws a full flow. The cheapest pump is the best pump, that's a Myers. Prope, Hay Tools & Barn Door Hangers. Send for catalog and prices.
F. E. Myers & Bro.,
Ashland, Ohio.



Make More Money on Fruit Crops

Everyone who grows fruit, whether a large commercial grower, or one who has only a few fruit trees, a berry patch or a garden, should be interested in knowing how to get the most profit from his crops.

THE FRUIT-GROWER

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI
is the only magazine in America which is devoted exclusively to the interests of those who grow fruit. It is handsomely illustrated, and contains from 36 to 72 pages each month. It tells all about fruit of all kinds—and nothing but fruit—how to market, how to pack, cultivate, spray, prune, how to MAKE MORE MONEY from your crops. Sample copy will be sent free. Regular price is a dollar a year, and each subscriber is entitled to a choice of any one of our series of ten "Brother Jonathan" Fruit Books—the best in existence.

Three Months Free

We are so confident The Fruit-Grower will please you that we will send it to you three months absolutely free if you will mention paper in which you saw this advertisement. If, after three months, you like the paper, we will make you a special offer for twelve months more. If you don't like it, notify us and we will take your name off the list. The three months will cost you nothing. We offer Cash Prizes for new subscribers—write for particulars. Write your name and address in blanks below and mail to Fruit-Grower Co., Box 1, St. Joseph, Mo.

FRUIT-GROWER CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO.
I accept your FREE three month's trial offer. At end of three months I will either pay for a year's subscription or notify you to stop paper. In either event there is to be NO charge for the three month's trial.

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Route or P. O. Box Number _____
Town _____ State _____



GREEN'S

Wedding Announcement

He loved the girl very much,
That was his business.
She loved him just as well,
That was her business.
They decided to be married,
That was their business.
They will need Vines, Plants
and Trees for their garden,
That's OUR business.

We have a surplus of Asparagus plants, Poplar and Apple trees. Send for free catalog; also Fruit Magazine.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Letters Carelessly Addressed.

Green's Fruit Grower receives many letters so carelessly addressed it is a wonder that they ever reach our office. Many of these letters are addressed to New York without any post office being named. Other letters are not signed, or the post office is so poorly written as to make it impossible for any person to decipher the writing. It is owing to the obscure writing or erroneous directions that many people receive no response to their communication. Much time in this office is occupied by clerks in deciphering and looking up post offices owing to careless or illegible writing. Over 11,000,000 packages have been forwarded to the dead letter office during the past year, owing to imperfect addresses or illegible writing. Over \$2,000 was received at the dead letter office in July for which no names could be found. Green's Fruit Grower, in order to lessen these distressing circumstances has offered as a premium an ingenious stamping outfit by which every subscriber or patron can plainly and instantly print his name and full address on the upper left hand corner of all envelopes he sends out. If this stamp is affixed on all letters, they will be returned to the sender, if not delivered to the party addressed. This obviates any loss or serious delay.

Thousands of our subscribers have ordered this stamping outfit, which is mailed free to any subscriber who sends us 60c for one year's subscription. Thousands of other subscribers should order these devices of us, since it is almost a necessity in every family. In addition to the other desirable features of this nickel plated stamping outfit, which is self-inking, it saves much writing and can be used on bill heads, letter heads, and in many other ways.

San Jose Scale Extermination Formulas.

The formulas for the emulsions to be used in spraying that I have obtained, says American "Cultivator," are:

First: That of Mr. J. H. Hale, which is as follows: "Take twenty pounds of lime, slacked, to which add thirteen pounds of sulphur, to be boiled together. Set the water for the mixture boiling before you put in the sulphur. The above mixture is for fifty gallons of water."

The second formula is from the New York state entomologist, who gives the following directions: "Take twenty pounds of lime, add fifteen pounds of sulphur into fifty gallons of water. The lime should be added to a little hot water, and as soon as slacking of lime begins, put in the sulphur and boil vigorously for thirty minutes, stirring constantly in order to get a smooth mixture." The above directions are about the same as that of Mr. Hale, except as to the sulphur. No salt is required in either of the above formulas, but is often used in other mixtures.

The third formula is from Mr. W. J. Malloy of Ferndale, state of Washington, and is quoted from a letter sent to the Springfield "Republican." He says: "We see you are scared at the San Jose scale on fruit trees. One pound of caustic soda to six gallons of water applied when trees are dormant will knock it into a cocked hat. Add to above one pint crude carbolic acid to one barrel of water. Mix all together, and keep solution agitated while using. Use spray pump."

Don't Lose the Seeds.—The "Independent" is "out against" seedless apples. Some of the best grapes are nearly seedless, and raspberries and currants with but few seeds are being selected. A "near-seedlessness" is an excellent thing, but no seeds at all would extinguish all hope of improvement in fruits, which comes of cross-breeding and selection. A wholly seedless apple could be propagated only by grafts and cuttings, with no variation in quality. But the seedlings of the small-cored Fameuse or Snow apple, and of its progeny the Walter Peace, the Princess Louise, the Shalwas Beauty, the Crimson Beauty, and the McIntosh Red are constantly producing new and better varieties. Twenty-five years hence there will be half a hundred more splendid children of the Snow apple.—New York "Times."

Yes, it is true. We offer Green's Fruit Grower three years for \$1.00 and if you send in your subscription without delay we will send you as a gift Green's book, 50 pages, just printed, entitled "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," with several pages devoted to how to propagate all kinds of fruit, plants, vines and trees, also pages devoted to instructions for beginners in fruit growing. Simply return this clipping with \$1.00 with your name and address plainly written.

Home Study Educates



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Professor of Agriculture.



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Our Academic and Preparatory courses include all of the usual four years of High School work as well as many additional branches of college grade. The courses in English are given by Prof. Genung of Amherst; the courses in Latin, by Prof. Harkness of Brown; the courses in Greek, by Prof. Chase of Harvard. An eminent specialist is at the head of every department. Special attention is given to students preparing for college and to students working for the higher grades of teacher's certificates.

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Our courses in Agriculture are taught by Prof. Brooks of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Horticulture, Botany, Floriculture and Landscape Gardening, by Prof. Craig and Prof. Coit of Cornell University; Agricultural Bacteriology, by Prof. Conn of Wesleyan University; Veterinary Science, by Dr. Paige of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. We have helped hundreds of practical farmers to reduce the drudgery, to increase the profits and to add to the enjoyments of farm life. We have helped hundreds of men and women to change from other less congenial and less healthful occupations and to make a real success of some branch of farming or gardening. We have assisted others in preparing for responsible positions as farm managers, or as gardeners on private estates. Others have taken our courses in order to intelligently direct their own farming and gardening and the beautifying of their home grounds as well as to increase their capacity for the enjoyment of country life. Our agricultural text-books have been adopted as regular text-books for class-room work by over three-fourths of the State Colleges of Agriculture. There is money and pleasure too in farming and gardening, in the growing of fruit or of flowers for those who understand the Ways How and the Reasons Why of Modern Agriculture.

Commercial Courses

Our Commercial courses are in charge of J. Frank Drake, B. A., M. C. Sc., a graduate of Dartmouth College and of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance. We offer a Complete Business Course, also special courses in Shorthand and Typewriting, Penmanship, Letter-Writing and Commercial Law. We have hundreds of commercial students and graduates who are holding good positions and who attribute their success in large measure to our instruction and help.

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The Principal of our Normal and Common School Department is A. H. Campbell, M. A., Ph. D., formerly principal of the State Normal Schools of Vermont and New Hampshire. The courses include Normal and Review instruction in the common branches, also special courses in Kindergarten, Pedagogy, Science and Art of Teaching, etc. Graded courses in the common branches are offered for the benefit of those who have never enjoyed good common school advantages.

If you cannot conveniently leave home or your present employment to attend the regular sessions of a resident school, if your local school advantages are not satisfactory, if you are past the school age, if you wish to take up a special course to assist you in attaining some special object, remember that HOME STUDY EDUCATES. In choosing a correspondence school choose the best. Poor instruction is dear at any price. It is not worth your while to study under obscure instructors when you can just as well study under the personal instruction and guidance of able college professors who are known the world over and whose personal certificates carry all of the weight of residence school diplomas.

A copy of our general catalogue explaining our courses in detail will be mailed free to all who ask for it. Write to-day. The information which this catalogue contains is worth having.

The Home Correspondence School Dept. 24, Springfield, Mass.
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

BURPEE'S Farm Annual for 1907

has been enlarged to 200 PAGES.—It is better than ever before,—deserves its position as

"THE LEADING AMERICAN SEED CATALOGUE"

Besides our famous Specialties we now exclusively introduce some most Important Novelties including the most remarkable Two "New Creations" in Vegetables that Nature has yet produced! If you would like to try BURPEE'S SEEDS you should send for this elegant book.

DO NOT DELAY—WRITE TODAY!

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Seed Growers, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN—ALL FOR 75¢



150 Piece Dinner Sets FREE!

Can you sell ten of these assortments at 75c. each—One pound Baking Powder, one large package of Washing Powder, Wash Blue, Tooth Powder, Scourall, giving free with each assortment a brilliant 7-piece Water Set?

TO ANY AGENT SELLING ONLY TEN OF THESE, we give a beautiful dinner set, furniture of every kind, watches, couches, skirts, in fact, everything you can imagine.

Our 150 piece Dinner Set is unequal for beauty, and will delight you. Cash commission also given. DO NOT SEND US A CENT—SIMPLY YOUR NAME. WE PAY THE FREIGHT on both goods and premiums, and give you time to deliver and collect before remitting us one cent. We are determined to introduce our pure food products at once. Our new Catalogue shows countless numbers of the most astonishing bargains. We give better goods and premiums than any firm in the world. (Send us an order within 30 days, and you will receive in addition to your regular premium a pair of lace curtains.) Send your name today. A postal will do. Every lady who sends us an order up to Jan. 25th, we will give a bottle of high grade perfume in addition to all other premiums. EXCELL MANUFACTURING CO., DESK 7 DETROIT, MICH.

"THE LAND of the PERFECT PEACH"

is described by Miss Helen Gray in the "SEABOARD MAGAZINE" for October, and the article carries many convincing illustrations.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES

Exist in the South, and the magazine will point them out to you. It will show you why a change in your location for a fruit farm in our territory will be more pleasant and profitable, where work can be carried on almost the entire year, and where lands are fertile and productive. Sent FREE on request, together with other handsomely illustrated literature descriptive of the South and its wonderful resources and progress.

Special low rates are offered to homeseekers who wish to investigate the various sections.

J. W. White, Gen'l Industrial Agent, Portsmouth, Va.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY, Dept. "K"

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

The Mistaken Toad.

A small toad woke one morn in spring. Brushed back his hair and tried to sing. He felt the world was all his own. And swelled and swelled in flesh and bone. Though his conceit was purely vain. The fault arose from his small brain. Which only grasped part of the plan. By which is ruled immortal man. It chanced a band played loud that day; A coach-and-four dashed on its way; A donkey brayed; a train rushed by; A cannon boomed; a hound gave cry; The thunder rolled; the lightning flashed; The sun withdrew from view, abashed. The toad sprang up and gave a shout: "Oh, what a time 'cause I've come out!" —I. Jap Potter in "Ladies Home Journal."

More About Bush Fruits.

The raspberry season follows closely after the strawberry is gone, the Black Caps, with one or two exceptions, being earlier than the red. These are best started by offsets from the old roots of three or four stalks each, if this year's growth. From these a growth of new canes will come and bear fruit next year. The native black may be increased by bending the tips of the new canes to the ground and burying them in the fall. The next spring they will be found to have rooted and may be removed from the old bushes to form a new plantation. After they have fruited cut away all old wood, leaving a half dozen of the strongest young canes, and take off a foot or so of the tenderest wood. While some varieties are called hardy, most of them will do better if the canes are lain down by bending over a heap of earth, and covering with two or three inches of earth, straw or evergreen boughs. In the spring take them up and tie them to stakes.

Blackberries require about the same treatment as the raspberries, though they increase only by sending out suckers from the roots of which there are usually enough. They are also more hardy. The Lawton is entirely so even in Northern New England.

In setting any of these fruits, rows five feet apart and clumps three to four feet apart in the row, is plenty near enough for them, and I would prefer six feet between the rows if not limited to a smaller area of ground. This gives room enough to work between them with the horse hoe or cultivator to keep down grass and weeds. In setting them in the fall, round up the earth along the rows that water may not stand on them to freeze the roots. In spring setting set deeper and leave in hollow to catch water, but fill this in the fall. Manure liberally every fall with well-rooted manure, and cover this with two or three inches of mulch, or if not convenient to do this, mulch the roots in the fall, and in the spring apply a good commercial fertilizer as early as it can be worked into the soil. This should be done every year to obtain the best results and the greatest profits. A little each year is better than a heavy application once in two or three years. Keep down the weeds and grass among them all the year.—American Cultivator.

The Grape Belt.

This grape belt, as we call it, extends along the shore of Lake Erie, from twenty-five miles this side of Buffalo to near the city of Erie, Pa., about fifty-five miles long and three to six miles wide. It is estimated to comprise thirty thousand acres of vineyards, producing annually from eighty thousand to one hundred thousand tons of grapes, or sixty-five hundred to nine thousand carloads, according to the season. It is at present a prosperous industry. When a farmer can produce four tons of grapes from an acre of land and sell them for \$25 per ton, he is doing a good business. Many of our growers have done that, and we expect that many will do it this year.

A few years ago the price was very low, down to six cents for a nine-pound basket. The grower paid two cents for the basket, two cents more for picking and packing, and most of the rest went for hauling and commissions. Finally a very good man came to me and said: "There is only one way out. If the wicked growers will all go to making wine, I think we good people might find a better market for our table grapes and make some money."

His suggestion was followed, and besides the wine industry a large business preparing the unfmented juice has grown up, and now a quarter or more of our grape crop is converted from a perishable into an imperishable product, and the grape markets are no longer glutted.—L. McKinsty, Chautauqua County, N. Y., in American Cultivator.

No. 2 Baldwin Apples For Sale.

We have a good quality of No. 2 Baldwin apples which we offer carefully barreled at \$1.50 per barrel, you to pay the freight or express.

We have also a few barrels of first-class Baldwin apples at \$2.50 per barrel. Address Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Story of the Weeds.

One day some seeds that my father had plowed under fifty years before, found themselves turned up by the ploughshare where they could feel the warm sunshine. They were so happy they burst their sides with laughter, and sprouted up thick and fast. Finding them in the field which had been previously engaged by the raspberries, for their own special and undivided use, I started the cultivator rooting them up right and left, and burying many more. "What a shame," cried the weeds, "to fight us thus in our infancy, before we have harmed you. You should wait until we are big enough to defend ourselves. Take somebody of your own size, can't you?"

Later in the season I found the weeds crowding lustily under the shade of the berries. Again I set the cultivator at work. "Ha, ha, ha!" screamed the weeds, "you can't hurt us now. Our big roots have grasped the soil firmly. If you dislodge us we will take fresh root and begin again, and if you kill a few our seeds will spring up and take revenge. Scrape away, old fellow, we rather enjoy it."

As the fall frosts began to gather, and the weeds had folded their doors for a snug winter, I again found them camped about in social communities. Now my turn had come. "Get out," says I, "or I will put you out. I have endured your intrusions long enough. You have robbed my plants of their food and water, you have made nesting places for mice, you have caught in my clothes and filled the tails of my horses. You have reigned supreme in this farm for a generation. Now your kingdom has fallen. I will have no more of you. Scatter, expire, vanish." But they only chuckled in their tents, for they had often heard such talk before, and the previous proprietor did not think it worth while to molest them at this late season, thinking they had done their worst. "Ho, you, Tom, Jack and Jerry, bring out the great winged shovel-ploughs. Hitch to each the strongest horse; run through these rows until every weed is uprooted." Forthwith I heard the steel shares grinding in the soil. The battle had begun. Then came the groans and shrieks of the dead and dying. Thousands upon thousands perished upon that bloody field. "Give us quarter," shouted the big weed that had hid himself in vain close by a plant, "would you slaughter us in cold blood after all our struggles, when the winter is at hand, and we cannot work to replace your mutilations? When the frost will bite us, exposed and naked, and leave us dead as the stubble?" But the end had come, and he fell with his companions in one common tomb.

The above is from Green's booklet on How to Propagate Plants, Vines and Trees, recently republished under same cover with How We Made The Old Farm Pay.

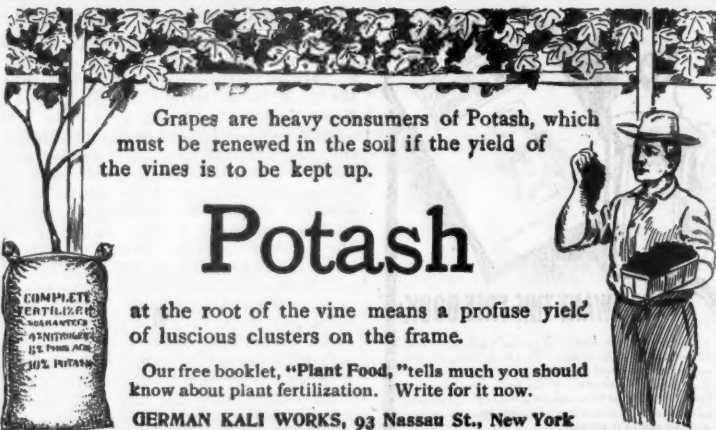
Thirty Bushels per Tree on 1,000 Apple Trees.

Wayne county has been noted for its apple crop for a good many years, but it is doubtful if this vicinity ever had more fruit than this year. One of the largest crops thus far reported is that of Frank H. Tuttle, a few miles north of Palmyra, N. Y., where the average yield is thirty bushels to the tree, and there are over one thousand trees. For the past two weeks Mr. Tuttle has had a force of forty men picking the fruit, and they make about \$4 a day each.

Mr. Tuttle was offered \$3,000 for the fruit the orchard would yield, but he refused it, and it now looks as if he would make a few thousand dollars by his judgment, for the crop is a good deal larger than any estimate that had been made. The apples are of a fine variety, and the entire crop will be barreled. There are other large orchards in that locality, and in every instance the crop has far exceeded any estimate that had been made earlier in the year.

Dr. Westbrook Farrer, of Maine, is said to be a physician in active practice, though 98 years old, and still more remarkable, to be in the habit of visiting his patients regularly on a bicycle. He attributes his exceptional vigor at this advanced age to the use of winter-green tea, of which he is said to be an ardent advocate.

Have you seen it? No, it is just printed. It is a booklet by C. A. Green, 50 pages, entitled, "How We Made The Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," "How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines," also the "A. B. C. of Fruit Growing," all under one paper cover. We offer to mail this booklet free to all who pay \$1.00 for three years subscription to Green's Fruit Grower who send in their subscription if sent in at once. Do not delay a moment. No matter when your subscription expires send in your subscription now and get this premium. Simply clip out this item and send it to us with \$1.00 with your name and address written plainly.



Grapes are heavy consumers of Potash, which must be renewed in the soil if the yield of the vines is to be kept up.

Potash

at the root of the vine means a profuse yield of luscious clusters on the frame.

Our free booklet, "Plant Food," tells much you should know about plant fertilization. Write for it now.

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Sample Sent Free Brown Fences are made of the highest grade wire No. 9 gauge, thickly galvanized. Test our sample for strength. File the galvanizing and see how thick the coating. A try trial will prove it strong, solid, substantial and durable. Requires less posts than most fences and is guaranteed to outlast any two of light weight fences. Ask for free sample and catalog of 12 styles. Freight Paid on 40 Rods or more. THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Cleveland, O.

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Big Combinations at Small Prices.

Order by Number and we will send all to your address or part to your friends. For additional papers or magazines see our Club List. This combination cannot be changed. Address all orders to

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Green's Fruit Grower.....	.50	
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Woman's Home Companion.....	1.00	
Regular Price.....	\$5.50	
		Our Price for All Only \$3.00

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The Reader.....	3.00	
Woman's Home Companion.....	1.00	
Regular Price.....	\$5.50	
		Our Price for All Only \$3.00

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Green's Fruit Grower.....	.50	
Good Housekeeping.....	1.00	
Success.....	1.00	
Woman's Home Companion.....	1.00	
Regular Price.....	\$3.50	
		Our Price for All Only \$2.50

BARGAIN No. 4.

Green's Fruit Grower.....	.50	
Woman's Home Companion.....	1.00	
Farming.....	1.00	
Success.....	1.00	
Regular Price.....	\$3.50	
		Our Price for All Only \$2.30

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Regular Price.....	\$2.50	
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Green's Fruit Grower.....	.50	
American Boy.....	1.00	
Cosmopolitan.....	1.00	
Regular Price.....	\$2.50	
		Our Price for All Only \$1.65

BARGAIN No. 7.

Green's Fruit Grower.....	.50	
Cosmopolitan.....	1.00	
Woman's Home Companion.....	1.00	
Regular Price.....	\$2.50	
		Our Price for All Only \$1.80

BARGAIN No. 8.

Green's Fruit Grower.....	.50	
Canadian Horticulturist.....	.50	
Ladies' World.....	.50	
Poultry Success.....	.50	
Regular Price.....	\$2.00	
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Green's Fruit Grower.....	.50	
Photographic Times.....	1.00	
Modern Priscilla.....	.50	
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BARGAIN No. 10.

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Harper's Bazaar.....	1.00	
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Our offer to investors will interest you.

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BIG PROFIT on INVESTMENT
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9.95 Buys This Large Handsome Nickel Trimmed Steel Range

without warming closet or reservoir. With high warming closet, porcelain lined reservoir, just as shown in cut, six large square oven, six cooking holes, body made of cold rolled steel. Duplex grate; burns wood or coal. Handsome nickel trimmings, highly polished.

OUR TERMS are the most liberal ever made. You can pay after you receive the range. You can take it into your home, use it 30 days. If you don't find it exactly as represented, the biggest bargain you ever saw, equal to stores retailed for double our price, return it to us. We will pay freight both ways.

Write Today for our beautiful illustrated Steel Catalogue No. 483 a postal card will do. 75 styles to select from. Don't buy until you get it.

MARVIN SMITH CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

SAWS

1 Man Sawing Machine Beats 2 Cross-cut Saws
5 to 6 cords daily is the usual average for one man.

Our 1907 Model Machine saws faster, runs easier and will last longer than ever. Adjusted in a minute to suit a 12-year-old boy or the strongest man. Send for catalog showing latest improvements. First order gets agency.

Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 150 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

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Made to suit YOU. Any style you want from City-made harness. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Illustrated catalog No. 2 and price list FREE. Send for list now.

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MYERS LOCK STITCH AWL

Makes same stitch as sewing machine. Repairs shoes, harness, carpets, awnings, sails, gloves, moccasins, saddles, robes, comforts or fur coats. You need one, your neighbor needs one every day.

Costs only \$1.50, prepaid. Get one and secure the agency in your locality. Every one buys it. Great opportunity for agents east of Mississippi River. One agent sold 100 in 4 days. Write for booklet B-9.

G. A. MYERS CO.,
4941 Vincennes Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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With the Dorsch Double Row Ice Plow We guarantee it will cut more than 20 men sawing by hand. Cakes are cut uniform, of any size and thickness. One man and a horse will cut more ice in a day than the ordinary farmer and dairy man can use. You can cut for others and make the price of our plow in two days use. Ask for catalogue and introductory prices.

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The Baldwin is a bright red winter apple, above medium size, or large, and very good in quality when grown under favorable conditions. It stands handling well because of its firm texture and thick skin. It is a favorite market variety because of its desirable season, good size, attractive color and good quality.

The Baldwin is pre-eminently the leading variety in the commercial orchards of New York, New England, certain regions in southern Canada, in the southern peninsula of Michigan and on the clay soils of northern Ohio. In many localities of northern New York it is apt to winter kill, especially in the higher altitudes. For the same reason it also falls in portions of Michigan and west of the Great Lakes. In the South and Southwest it is not desirable because it there becomes a fall apple, and also because it does not attain as good quality as it does in the Baldwin belt. From Colorado to Washington it is more or less grown in many localities.

Not only is the Baldwin a standard fruit in American markets, but it is one of the leading apples used for export trade. It is one of the principal varieties handled in cold storage. The apples of this variety which are unsuitable for barrelling supply a large part of the evaporator stock in New York state, and are also used to some extent by canneries.

The tree is a strong grower, long-lived and vigorous. It is somewhat slow in reaching bearing maturity, but when mature it bears very abundantly. In fact, one of the faults of this variety is its habit of producing an overload of fruit biennially, and bearing little or none on alternate years. On rather light, sandy or gravelly soils the fruit is apt to have a better color, or at least to color earlier in the season than it does when grown on heavy clay lands. Some hold that fruit from the lighter or more gravelly soils ripens earlier, and consequently scalds earlier in storage than do the duller colored Baldwins grown on heavier soils. The Baldwin is grown successfully on various soils and under various climatic conditions. Besides the other good points of the Baldwin which have been noticed above, it has the advantage of yielding a pretty uniform grade of fruit, with a low percentage of culls, when kept free from injurious insects and fungous diseases.—Bulletin of Geneva (N. Y.) Experiment Station.

Green's Booklet How to Propagate Trees, Plants and Vines.

This illustrated treatise was published years ago and hundreds of thousands of copies have been sold. People are continually asking how to propagate the raspberry, grape, blackberry, currant, peach, pear, apple and plum. They ask how budding should be done and about grafting and June budding. This little treatise answers all of these questions. We have added this treatise How to propagate plants, trees and vines, to the book just printed, "How we made the old farm pay at fruit growing," all of which under one cover with the A. B. C. of Fruit Growing, for beginners added. This book can be purchased for 25 cents by addressing Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y. These booklets under one cover will also be sent as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower to all who send 50 cents for one year's subscription, also to those who send us \$1.00 for three years' subscription.

Have you tried white washing the inside of your hen house with a force pump? Buy a cheap force pump at the hardware store for this purpose. Add salt and dissolved glue to white wash and it will stick better. Whitewash should be applied to the cellar walls once a year and to the walls of the cow stables where the milch cows are kept. The purifying effects of slacked lime are marvelous.

In promulgating your superficial sentimentalities let your printed communications possess coalescent consistency, avoiding all conglomerations of flatulent garrulity, jejune babblement, and platitudinous ponderosity—in other words say what you mean and mean what you say.—Letter to New York "Times."

X This cross appearing here is intended to call your attention to the fact that this is the time when nearly all of the subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower expire, and that we desire you to renew your subscription at once. Please find in this issue an order blank, which please fill out and send to us with registered letter, postal money order, postage stamps or coin. We have subscriptions which have been entered for three, four or five years in advance and there are a few others which do not expire with this issue. None of these friends need be alarmed on reading this notice, since they are correctly entered on the books.

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WE will guarantee to kill it without injury to the tree. Can we do any more? Yes, lowest cost. Price in bulk, 50c per gal.; 10 gal. cans, \$4.50; 1 gal. cans, \$1.00. One gal. makes 21 gal. spray by simply adding water. For particulars and circular, address B. G. PRATT CO., 11 Broadway, New York.

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WE'LL PAY THE FREIGHT and send 4 Huggy Wheels, Steel Tire on \$7.75. With Rubber Tire, \$14.50. 1 mile, whole \$5 to 4 in. tread. Top Baggage, \$28.75; Sleighs, \$10.75. Write for catalog. Learn how to buy direct. Repair Wheels \$5.00. Wagon Umbrella FREE. W. M. BOOB, Cincinnati, O.

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Anyone interested in the purchase of a farm in the best fruit district of Niagara county, will please write or call on W. T. RANSOM, Lockport, N. Y.

AGENTS Can Make \$15 to \$20 a Week by getting orders for our Famous Baking Powder. For particulars address The Great American Tea Co., G-33 Vesey Street, New York, N. Y.

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Making an Orchard Pay.

Professor W. M. Munson, in conversation with the owner of an "abandoned farm" in Maine, brought out the following interesting facts: The owner, a resident of Waterford, Oxford county, was a young married man and wished to branch out somewhat in his farming operations.

In 1886 an abandoned farm of 136 acres one and one-half miles from home was bought for \$650. This is what is known as a hill farm, and apple seedlings grew almost spontaneously. At the time of purchase there was a thick growth of natural apple seedlings over the abandoned fields. Some of these had been top worked, and that year yielded twenty barrels of fruit. The same year the owner set three hundred trees and began grafting the other seedlings. Such wood and timber as there was on the place was sold on the stump at \$4 per thousand instead of spending time and labor in clearing.

During the first three years the young orchard was cultivated and planted to corn, the old trees being in pasture, but there was an annual application of eight to fifteen pounds per ton of fertilizer, made up of two hundred pounds nitrate of soda, six hundred pounds muriate of potash and six hundred pounds ground bone.

As indicating the earliness of fruiting one of the top grafted trees, the third year from grafting, produced three barrels of Baldwins, and the fifth year five barrels. The tenth year (1896) there were sold from the place 275 barrels of Baldwins at \$1 per barrel, mostly from the top worked trees, of which there were about three hundred. In 1900 and 1904 the net returns from this small orchard was nearly \$500. In 1905 the net returns were \$700 and the orchard is not yet at its best bearing age. In 1886 this gentleman in question was in debt \$1,500. In twenty years he had raised a sturdy family, paid every debt and about \$1,000 in doctor's bills, built a stable, a storage house and repaired other buildings, and has a snug bank account, substantially increased by the past year's returns. Best of all, his boy is an enthusiastic helper and will follow in his father's footsteps.

Yes, I Can Tell

What kind of a man or woman you are by the papers and magazines which you subscribe for. Surely that which we read indicates what we are. This is about as much as to say that reading greatly influences our characters, molds our opinions, and directs the current of our lives. Taking this view we cannot be too careful what kind of reading we introduce into the family. As editor and publisher of "Green's Fruit Grower," I take pride in the character of its contents. Many years ago the veteran grape grower, George W. Campbell, remarked that the tone of "Green's Fruit Grower" was good.

Apple Crop Larger by 12,625,000 Barrels.

Crop in New York State is 4,900,000, or 1,000,000 Barrels Larger Than in Any Other State.

The apple crop in the United States has just been estimated at 36,120,000 barrels. This is 12,625,000 barrels more than the 1905 crop, and may explain why the New York Central road has been forced to place an embargo on the apple shipments from the North.

The estimated crop in New York state is 4,900,000 barrels, or larger by 1,000,000 barrels than the production in any other state. The estimated New York crop equals the crops in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee combined, and if equally distributed to the people of the state would give half a barrel to each man, woman and child.

What John Marlin Says.

Green's Fruit Grower is the best publication of its class in the world. I have taken it for many years and know its value. Without neglecting such subjects as manures, planting, pruning, and general orcharding and farming it gives wise counsels on preserving health, suggestions for the house wife, entertainment for young people; hints on nature study and scientific topics. It should have 1,000,000 subscribers if its value was fully appreciated. He is weak who cannot get \$1.00 worth out of one year's reading from Green's Fruit Grower.

Form the habit of doing things now. The man who does not do things now does not do them at all. This applies particularly to renewing your subscription promptly to this your favorite magazine.

An honest man's word is as good as his bond when you've nothing to lose.

Luther Burbank, who can do almost anything with plants, the Wizard of the horticultural world, has offered a reward of \$1,000 for an ounce of horseradish seed, says Democrat and Chronicle. Here is a chance for enterprising youths or agriculturists. It should be easy to get the seed of such a common plant which is on everybody's table. That is, it would be, if there were any horseradish seed. But, as a matter of fact, horseradish is propagated not from seed but from rootlets. When a root is pulled, the small rootlets found on it are cut off, a notch cut in the top of each to indicate which end should be pointed downward when it is planted, and then all are tied together in a bundle. When the time comes these are planted and in due season the grower can harvest his pungent crop. Mr. Burbank, therefore, is not likely to get his horseradish seed, though he is willing to pay high for it.

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RAILROADING WANTED FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN for all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100. become Engineers and earn \$200 monthly. Brakemen \$75. Positions awaiting competent men. State age, height and weight [important]. Name position preferred. **RAILWAY ASSOCIATION**, Room 138, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WE WANT NAMES.

We want YOU to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five farmers living in the United States, having a few head of stock (cows, horses, pigs). You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you TWO BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten farmers.

We want to send a sample copy of the RURAL HOME to a lot of farmers who are not now taking our paper, and for that reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten farmers and we will send you, postpaid, ABSOLUTELY FREE, TWO REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES, in beautiful colors, size 15 x 20 inches. Address, THE RURAL HOME, 22 North William St., New York, N. Y.

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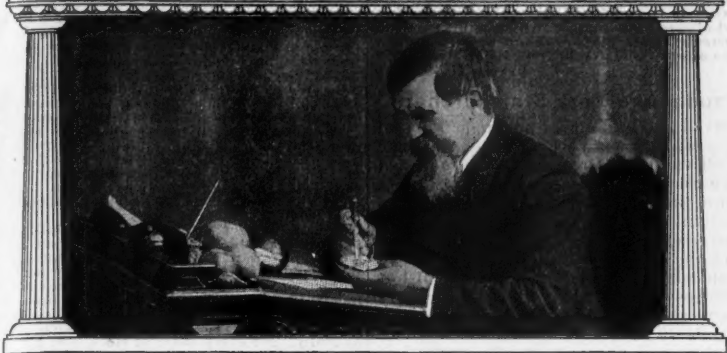
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C. F. DALY, Passenger Traffic Manager, New York.

FRUIT HELPS



By Prof. H. E. VanDeman, Associate Editor.

A Plea for Better Orchard Treatment.

The fruit crop of the year is all gathered and we ought to be thankful for it. While there has not been as abundant a crop of some things we might wish for and there have been drawbacks, and difficulties to overcome, there is much that we have reason to rejoice over.

How often the farmer or fruit grower gathers in his apples from an orchard that has not been cultivated in many years, but on the contrary, has been used as a meadow or pasture, and in many cases, has grown up to weeds, briars and anything that nature may have brought forth. The crop has been scant and the quality poor, yet no enriching of the soil nor cultivation was given it. Insects and fungus diseases were allowed to have their own way. And after all this neglect and the fact that the crop has therefore not been satisfactory there is a feeling of complaint against the unprofitable yet innocent orchard. There are thousands of orchards of various kinds of fruits and berry patches without number of which all this is true.

Now the blame for most of the unprofitableness of fruit plantations of any and all kinds is, usually, with the grower himself. It is about as true of the fruitgrower as lack of profit in animal industry is chargeable to the stockman. If his horses are not able to work well, or his hogs do not fatten it is almost a certainty because they are not well fed and sheltered. It is possible the breed may not be good. The trouble in either case is poor judgment as to varieties or breeds, lack of proper attention or downright neglect.

Some may think they cannot afford to manure or feed their trees. It would be just as unreasonable for the stockman to say that he could not afford to feed his animals. The fruit grower seems to think that value has already put in the soil all that is needful for tree and plant growth for all time to come, and that all he has to do is to take off the crops. In some soils and for varying periods of time this is true, in some measure, but in some measure only. The very richest of soil will become depleted of its fertility in course of time, at least in such a degree as to be unable to yield profitable crops.

The lack of available potash, phosphorus and nitrogen within reach of the roots of the trees and plants has much to do with the lack of productiveness. Although they may be in the soil, it is so locked up in combination with other elements that they are not in condition to serve as plant foods. Good tillage will leave a most marked effect in unlocking these combinations, and making available the plant food in them. We often wonder why a little stirring of the soil does so much good, but this is really one of the main reasons. Let me beg of those who have neglected their orchards and other fruit plantings to resolve to give them good culture next year, and then do it. Be reasonable in this matter, and do not expect good crops without good treatment of all that you have on the farm.

One thing that can be done this winter, in the way of duty to the orchard, and preparation for next fruit crop, is to haul out manure. There is plenty of manure going to waste on many farms to double the fruit crop in the neglected orchards. And even if it is applied to those that are not neglected it will pay well. Manure is never better than the day it is made, and it is a good plan to haul it out, and spread it at once. I have often done this with good effect, and more economically than to wait. I used to have the wagons or sleds that were going after corn fodder in the fields to load up with manure fresh from the stables, or feed lots and spread it near when they were to be loaded with fodder. If the farmer would try hauling some of their newly made manures, including the trash and waste that accumulated about the feed lots, into their orchards, and spreading it there this

winter, it would tell its own tale of profit the next fall, if not before. It could be drawn there easily on the snow, and as soon as it melted the soluble part of the manure would pass into the ground. The trashy part would lie on top as a mulch, and soon begin to decay. Where there is no snow spreading on the bare ground is all right. Instead of only trying to get all that is possible out of the orchard give it some help in its effort to produce fruit and thus help yourself. At this very time, while I am at our big plantation in Louisiana, where the soil is of the richest character of any to be found in America, being in the great alluvial delta of the Mississippi river, I am having coarse manure hauled from our feed lots to the fields and spread near some of the young pecan trees. There are about 1,000 acres of cleared land and over half of it is in young pecan orchard, and we will not have manure enough to give but a forkful to a tree here and there, but I propose to utilize every bit there is here. The cotton and corn that is grown between the trees will feel the good effects of the manure as well as the trees. Farmers (cotton planters) here do not haul out their manure, but seem to think that the soil will be fertile without it forever, and one might be led to think so, judging by the crops that are now produced on land that has been cultivated for from 50 to 100 years, and without a particle of manure of any kind; but I believe and know that it will pay to manure even this rich soil.

There are many who make fruit growing pay and are not too greedy for farm crops from their orchards to wish to treat them properly who might do still better. If they would go on from ordinarily good to very good treatment they would find that the possibilities of profit they have not understood. There is no good reason why we may not grow as good fruit and as plenty of it as that which was produced when the country was first settled, and the soil was in its naturally productive state; and when there were no harmful insects and fungus diseases to injure the crops. But it will take intelligence well applied to do it. Some are doing it, and many others might follow their example with profit, and at the end of next year be thankful that they made the effort.

H. E. VanDeman.

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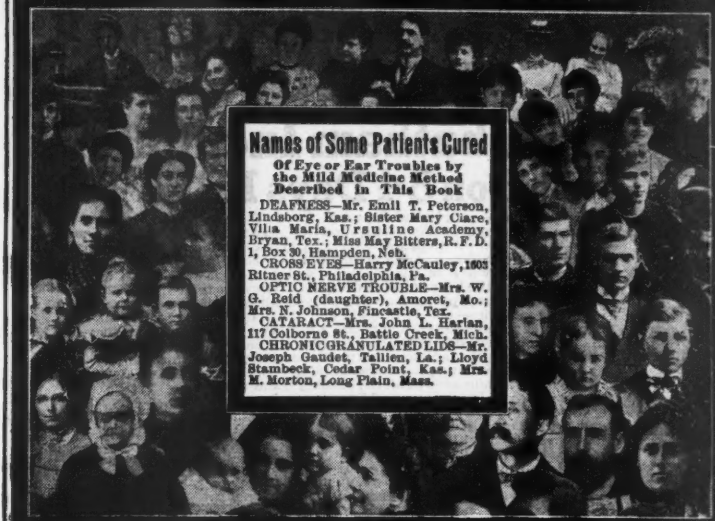
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H. W. Collingwood in "Rural New Yorker."

We are sometimes asked if the "correspondence schools" really have a legitimate place in agricultural education. What with agricultural colleges, with long and short courses, experiment stations and books it might at first sight seem that studying by means of correspondence would scarcely be practical. A little thought will quickly show that the correspondence method is, in some ways, superior to others. There are thousands of people, old as well as young, who cannot attend an agricultural college. They are needed at home. In some cases too parents do not care to have their children go to a distant public school. Yet those people need and desire the help which science can give them. How are they to obtain it except through correspondence with some sympathetic instructor who is qualified to teach? They surely cannot depend upon the yearly farmers' institute or the bulletins from the station. The agricultural paper helps them, but they need particularly special information narrowed down to their personal needs and classified so that they can absorb it gradually. Suppose a student be one of 50 listening to lectures by a college professor day after day. Suppose on the other hand he goes over the same ground submitting his answers and questions in writing to the same professor—receiving criticism and suggestions in return—all the while engaged in practical farm work! It is not difficult to see that the boy who is thus obliged to think out the answers and apply them will secure a more enduring grasp of the subject. The enforced habit, too, of writing out the lesson will help fix the facts in memory. There are many cases where men have taken one of these courses and learned enough about their daily farm practice to far more than pay the cost. In addition to this they have cultivated habits of reading, study and observation which prove of great value. We feel so sure of the value of this work that we do not hesitate advising readers to investigate the merits of the Home Correspondence School of Springfield, Mass. It is not our custom to single out institutions of this sort for special reference, but we know both Professor Brooks and Professor Craig, and realize what it will mean for a farmer to have the privilege of corresponding with them. We shall discuss the methods of teaching by correspondence later. The theory is right, and we advise readers to obtain circulars of the school and study them.

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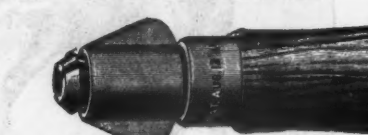
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Live-Forever Rose is so rapid in growth and of such healthy foliage, it is proof against all enemies. It needs no spraying. This is an old rose newly discovered, described by Pliny, the historian, who lived when Pompeii was destroyed by the volcano Vesuvius. It was the national rose of the Roman Empire, known as the Hundred Leaf Rose. It followed the Roman eagles and legions. It grows to-day over the Roman world. To others it is known as the Many Flowering Rose. No rose on earth produces large double flowers more profusely than the Live-Forever. When it first blossoms it is a deep pink. At the end of two weeks the roses have turned white. This variety is remarkably fragrant. A bed of them will scent a whole yard.

I recommend this rose to all, especially to those who have not been able to succeed with roses. Plant it in large beds and you will have a display of bloom that will attract attention and admiration. Plant it in the form of a hedgerow and you will have something attractive and unique. You can train it low or high as you desire. Live-Forever Rose can be trained as a climbing or as a bedding rose, or it can be trained to a single stalk like a rose tree.

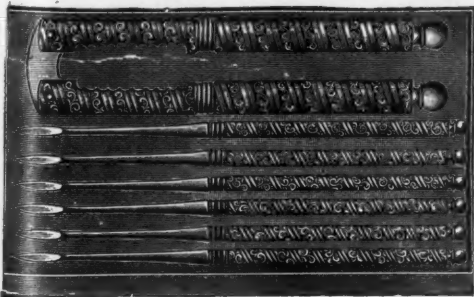


LIVE-FOREVER ROSE GROWN AS A HEDGE

We offer three one-year plants of Live-Forever Rose and GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year for 60c.

PREMIUM No. 8

NICKEL PLATED NUT PICK SET



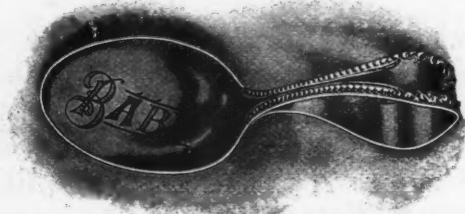
This is both a useful and an elegant premium. The set consists of a handsome and strong nut crack and six nut picks, all enclosed in a neat box, as shown in the illustration. Both the nut crack and the nut picks are NICKEL-PLATED. The material used in the manufacture of both of these articles is the finest steel. The handles of the nut picks are made in a pretty design, while the points are highly polished. The nut crack is of a design corresponding to the nut picks and is made for good strong service.

This complete set given to all who send us 60c for our paper one year if they claim this premium when subscribing. Send 60c for paper and complete set. Mailed prepaid.

PREMIUM No. 9

Green's Gift.

It is the best thing in the world for the baby to feed itself with. Our grandchild has one. No baby can get on well without it. What more attractive gift can you make your own baby or your grandchild? We will mail, prepaid, this heavily silver-plated spoon with gilt bowl as a premium to all who send us 70 cents for one year's subscription to



Green's Fruit Grower.



PREMIUM NO. 5.

This pocket book is like the one in which C. A. Green carries his silver and paper money. It is made of two thicknesses of leather, leather lined, with 3 compartments as shown in photograph above. We send this by mail to each subscriber who sends 50 cents for Green's Fruit Grower one year, and who claims this premium then.

PREMIUM No. 6

A NEW READY REFERENCE BOOK



GREEN offers as a premium or gift to his subscribers: it is called Facts and Forms, a hand-book of ready reference. It gives facts in letter writing, book-keeping, business forms, interest, grain and wage tables, lightning calculators, common and commercial law.

This book is a library of itself for the business man. There are 256 pages illustrated. C. A. Green says this is a valuable book, one that will be useful

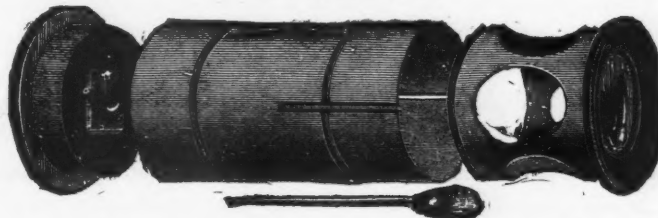
to all readers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. GREEN'S OFFER.—We offer to mail this book postpaid as a premium to every subscriber who sends 60 cents for GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year and asks for this gift when sending the money.

PREMIUM No. 7

SIX FIRE-PROOF MATS

Asbestos mats are very desirable for the housewife. They are indestructible by fire. Even if you throw these mats on the burning coals, and leave them there all day, they will not burn or become scorched. Place these mats on your hottest stove, then you can place on the mat your tin or other dish and cook or stew without any danger of burning. There are many ways in which the housewife can make these fireproof mats of service. Therefore, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER decided to offer six of these fireproof mats, to be sent by mail, postpaid, as a premium with each subscription to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER at 60 cents, the subscriber to claim this premium when sending the 60c.

PREMIUM No. 10



A SCIENTIFIC MICROSCOPE

This microscope is especially imported from France. As regards power and convenient handling, good judges pronounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. The cylindrical case is manufactured from highly polished nickel, while there are two separate lenses—one at each end of the microscope. The larger glass is a convex magnifier, adapted for examining insects, the surface of the skin, the hair, fur or any small article. The other lens is exceedingly powerful, and will clearly delineate every small object entirely invisible to the naked eye. Every farmer, family, school and teacher should own a microscope. Send us 60c for microscope and subscription to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year.

PREMIUM No. 11



CLEAN CUTTER KNIFE

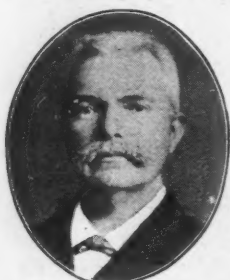
FOR 60 CENTS. The above knife we have thoroughly tested and found it to be reliable and a good clean cutter. We offer to mail it to you as a premium with GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for one year for 60 cents.

CHRISTIAN HERALD

Over 1,200 Large Pages a Year. Our 1907 "SURPRISE" Calendar Goes Free with Every Subscription. Always Full of Bright Pictures Published Every Wednesday (52 Times a Year) at the Bible House, New York City. Subscription, \$1.50 per Annum. Louis Klopsch, Proprietor

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There is no Weekly Magazine in all the World more Charmingly Interesting, and more Genuinely Attractive than The Christian Herald. Wherever it is read, it proves a Veritable Inspiration. From New Year's Day to New Year's Eve



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Special Contributor

Every Issue of The Christian Herald Sparkles with Radiant Literary Gems in Exquisite, Artistic Setting, and, like a Refreshing Breeze, a Wholesome and Helpful Optimism Pervades Its Every Page.

Absolutely Clean, Exceptionally Entertaining, and Beautifully Illustrated, frequently in Superb Color Effects, The Christian Herald is an Ideal Family Magazine, Enthusiastically Welcomed by Every Member of the Family. Its Fifty-two Weekly Issues, aggregating over Twelve Hundred Large Pages, contain annually More Reading Matter than any Four One Dollar Magazines, yet its Subscription Price is Only \$1.50 for Fifty-two Weeks. Indeed, for

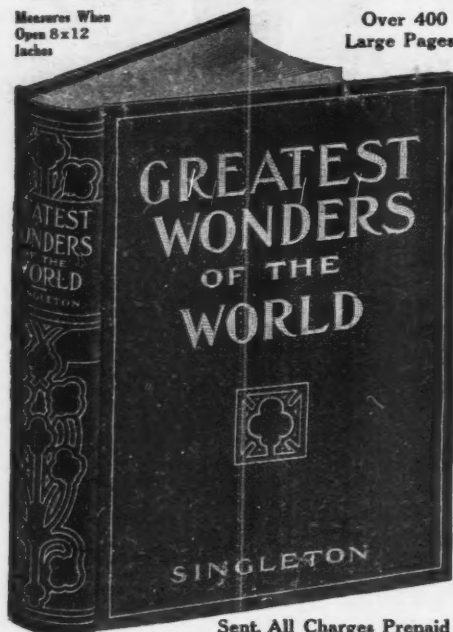


MISS ESTHER SINGLETON
Author "Greatest Wonders"

Quality and Quantity, The Christian Herald is THE QUEEN OF WEEKLY MAGAZINES, whose Winsomeness Captivates at Sight and Quickly Turns the Casual Reader into a Permanent Subscriber.

Our Crowning Premium Proposition!

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As a Special Introductory Inducement, we will send The Christian Herald for Fifty-Two Weeks, and Esther Singleton's Splendid Book, entitled, "Greatest Wonders of the World," together with our Beautiful "Surprise" Calendar for 1907, all charges prepaid, on receipt of Only \$2.00

What This Great Book Contains

"Greatest Wonders of the World" is a most Extraordinary Book. The Pictures, Forty-three in number, are all Photographic, executed in Double-Tone Ink on High-Grade Coated Paper. 366 pages are devoted to Classic Contributions from the pens of the Foremost Writers of the World, describing graphically the Stupendous Marvels of Creation, which, from time immemorial, have challenged the admiration and the wonderment of the entire World. It is Beautifully Bound in Red Silk Cloth and Gold.

It Covers the Whole World

Among the Greatest Wonders of Nature described in this Work are, "Mont Blanc," "The Dead Sea," "Vesuvius," "Sahara," "Niagara," "The Cedars of Lebanon," "The Giant's Causeway," "Gibraltar," "The Big Trees of California," "Etna," "The Mammoth Cave," "The Great Geyser of Iceland," "Yellowstone," "The Nile," "The Lake of Pitch," and many others.



Our Superb 1907 "SURPRISE" Calendar

In Artistic Presentation, the Book is a Wonder in Itself, and once you get it you would Never Part with it for what You Paid for it. If you Differ with us, Send it Back and we will Refund the Full Amount. We Always Refund Money when so Requested, Asking No Questions.

Do Not Miss this Magnificent Calendar

Our "SURPRISE" Calendar, which Opens and Closes, IS SENT FREE. It represents a Window of a House, rich in Floral Decoration without and evidently brimful of happiness within. On opening the lattice, the Sweet face of "Papa's Darling" and her Two Pets appear at the Window, welcoming Father as he approaches his Home. The Dog and the Cat seem to share the joy with which the Girl Bubbles Over. Never was a Calendar more Full of Life and of Sunshine, and its Possession will lend Additional Attractiveness to your Domestic Adornments. The "SURPRISE" Calendar, which Measures 12 x 20 inches, and which is Exquisitely Lithographed in Twelve Colors, Goes FREE with Every Subscription to The Christian Herald.



MARGARET E. SANGSTER
Editorial Staff

Which Proposition Do You Prefer?

For \$1.50 we will send The Christian Herald, The Queen of Weekly Magazines, every week, until Jan. 1, 1908, and our Beautiful "SURPRISE" Calendar for 1907, Charges Prepaid

For \$2.00 we will send The Christian Herald until Jan. 1, 1908, Our Beautiful 1907 Calendar, and Miss Singleton's "Greatest Wonders of the World," all Charges Prepaid. Money Refunded when so Requested, if you are not Pleased.

The Christian Herald
610 to 617 Bible House, New York

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION



GOAT SKINS USED AS WATER BOTTLES.

See Page 27.

OUR PREMIUM OFFERS

NOTICE, THAT ON AND AFTER JAN. 15, 1906, THE PRICE OF GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER WILL BE 50c. PER YEAR.

We name below some Premium offers that will please you. Many of the subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower expire with this issue. Please send your renewals NOW. DO IT NOW, taking advantage of one of these offers, and we will extend your subscription ONE YEAR. We make few offers, but make these exceedingly desirable. All will be sent by mail, postpaid. See our Combination and Clubbing Offers with other papers on another page.

NOTICE.—When you send in your subscription you must in the same letter claim your premiums. If you fail to do this, it will be useless for you to make your claim later, since it is impossible for us to look over 127,500 subscribers to adjust such a small matter. ORDER BY NUMBER ONLY. Agents figure all subscriptions at 50 cents each, and then get the premium for your commission. Plants will be mailed in early spring.

Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. order or express money order and your order will be filled. We prefer postage stamps to individual checks, which cost us 10 cents each to collect.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,
Rochester, N. Y.

PREMIUM No. 1



Six Plants will be mailed you of Corsican Strawberry, C. A. Green's favorite over all varieties, largest and best in every way, and Green's Fruit Grower one year for 50 cents.

PREMIUM No. 2

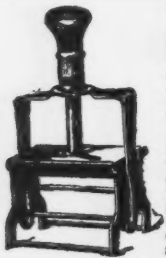


TREE AND GRAPE VINE PRUNER

We offer the Levin Pruning Shears, being well tested by Chas. A. Green, best of all pruners, to all who send 75c for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.

PREMIUM No. 3

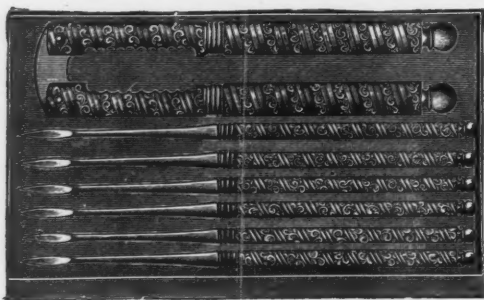
RUBBER STAMP



with your name and address. This is a valuable premium. It is a nickel-plated machine which you can carry in the pocket, with self-inking rubber type, which stamps your name and address on envelopes, letter heads, etc., so that your letters cannot go astray. Sent to all who send us 60c for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.

PREMIUM No. 8

NICKEL PLATED NUT PICK SET



This is both a useful and an elegant premium. The set consists of a handsome and strong nut crack and six nut picks, all enclosed in a neat box, as shown in the illustration. Both the nut crack and the nut picks are NICKEL-PLATED. The material used in the manufacture of both of these articles is the finest steel. The handles of the nut picks are made in a pretty design, while the points are highly polished. The nut crack is of a design corresponding to the nut picks and is made for good strong service.

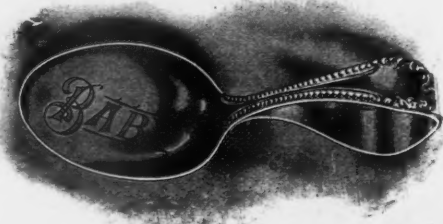
This complete set given to all who send us 60c. for our paper one year if they claim this premium when subscribing. Send 60c. for paper and complete set. Mailed prepaid.

PREMIUM No. 9

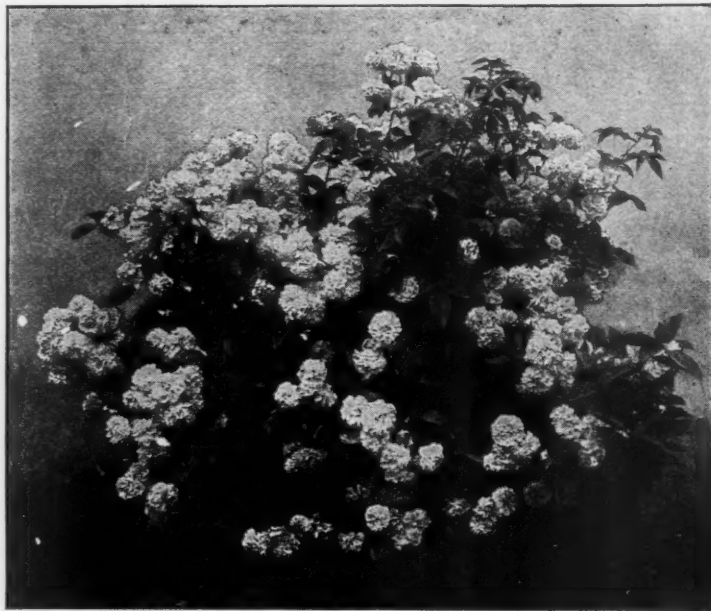
Green's Gift.

It is the best thing in the world for the baby to feed itself with. Our grandchild has one. No baby can get on well without it. What more attractive gift can you make your own baby or your grandchild? We will mail, prepaid, this heavily silver-plated spoon with gift bowl as a premium to all who send us 70 cents for one year's subscription to

Green's Fruit Grower.



PREMIUM No. 4



THE LIVE-FOREVER ROSE—BLOOMS FIRST YEAR AND EVERY YEAR

A bug-proof, hardy rose. If you have tried growing roses and failed, try once more, for we have discovered a rose which lives long and is proof against insects and diseases. It is as easy to grow this variety as lilacs, corn or sunflowers.

Live-Forever Rose is so rapid in growth and of such healthy foliage, it is proof against all enemies. It needs no spraying. This is an old rose newly discovered, described by Pliny, the historian, who lived when Pompeii was destroyed by the volcano Vesuvius. It was the national rose of the Roman Empire, known as the Hundred Leaf Rose. It followed the Roman eagles and legions. It grows to-day over the Roman world. To others it is known as the Many Flowering Rose. No rose on earth produces large double flowers more profusely than the Live-Forever. When it first blossoms it is a deep pink. At the end of two weeks the roses have turned white. This variety is remarkably fragrant. A bed of them will scent a whole yard.

I recommend this rose to all, especially to those who have not been able to succeed with roses. Plant it in large beds and you will have a display of bloom that will attract attention and admiration. Plant it in the form of a hedgerow and you will have something attractive and unique. You can train it low or high as you desire. Live-Forever Rose can be trained as a climbing or as a bedding rose, or it can be trained to a single stalk like a rose tree.



LIVE-FOREVER ROSE GROWN AS A HEDGE

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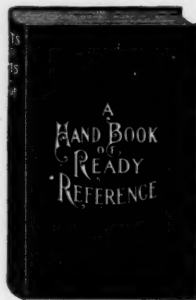


PREMIUM No. 5.

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PREMIUM No. 6

A NEW READY REFERENCE BOOK



GREEN offers as a premium or gift to his subscribers. It is called Facts and Forms, a hand-book of ready reference. It gives facts in letter writing, book-keeping, business forms, interest, grain and wage tables, lightning calculators, common and commercial law.

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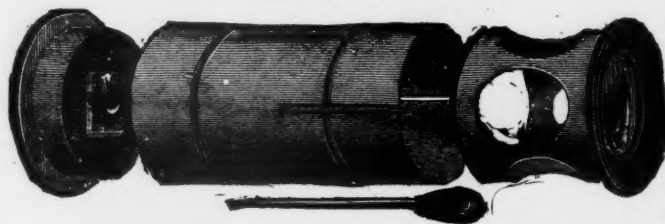
to all readers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. GREEN'S OFFER.—We offer to mail this book postpaid as a premium to every subscriber who sends 50 cents for GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year and asks for this gift when sending the money.

PREMIUM No. 7

SIX FIRE-PROOF MATS

Asbestos mats are very desirable for the housewife. They are indestructible by fire. Even if you throw these mats on the burning coals, and leave them there all day, they will not burn or become scorched. Place these mats on your hottest stove, then you can place on the mat your tin or other dish and cook or stew without any danger of burning. There are many ways in which the housewife can make these fireproof mats of service. Therefore, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER decided to offer six of these fireproof mats, to be sent by mail, postpaid, as a premium with each subscription to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER at 60 cents, the subscriber to claim this premium when sending the 50c.

PREMIUM No. 10



A SCIENTIFIC MICROSCOPE

This microscope is especially imported from France. As regards power and convenient handling, good judges pronounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. The cylindrical case is manufactured from highly polished nickel, while there are two separate lenses—one at each end of the microscope. The larger glass is a convex magnifier, adapted for examining insects, the surface of the skin, the hair, fur or any small article. The other lens is exceedingly powerful, and will clearly delineate every small object entirely invisible to the naked eye. Every farmer, family, school and teacher should own a microscope. Send us 50c for microscope and subscription to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year.

PREMIUM No. 11



CLEAN CUTTER KNIFE

FOR 60 CENTS. The above knife we have thoroughly tested and found it to be reliable and a good clean cutter. We offer to mail it to you as a premium with GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for one year for 60 cents.

SEE ADDITIONAL PREMIUMS ON PAGE 23.



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